

JOURNAL

OF THE

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XVI No. 112



JUNE, 1961

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Membership of the Society is open to all who are interested in the furtherance of its objects.

There is an entrance fee of one guinea (£1 1s.) for *all* who join (\$3 for those in North America) and an annual subscription of £1 10s. for Home Members and £1 for Overseas Members (\$3 for those in North America).

The Society's working year starts on July 1st.

Further particulars can be obtained from:

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NOTICES

A new edition of *A Radiesthetic Approach to Health and Homoeopathy or Health and the Pendulum*, by V. D. Wethered, is now available from G. Bell and Sons Ltd., York House, Tortugol Street, London, W.C.2.; price 15/-.

* * * *

Members are reminded of the proposal to start an independent Trust Fund for the purpose of providing capital to assist in financing the overhead charges necessary for the satisfactory running of the Society.

A letter on this matter was sent out with the December number. Further copies of the letter are available, and the Assistant Secretary would be glad to hear of any non-member who might be interested.

* * * *

Members are also reminded of the existence of the Endowment Fund which is independent of the above. Any contribution, however small, will be welcome.

* * * *

The Editor would be grateful if members, especially those living abroad, would send extracts to him concerning radiesthesia and dowsing which appear in local papers, giving *the name of the paper* and the *date of issue*.

* * * *

The price of the *Journal* to non-members is now 6s. post free. The price to members of new journals in excess of the free number is 4s., and of back numbers 2s.

* * * *

The Title Page and Contents of Volume XV of the *Journal* can be obtained gratis from the Editor on application.

* * * *

Members taking books from the Library are requested to return them within a month or to ask for an extension.

In making payment (in stamps) for postage of books, or for other purposes, it is requested that values higher than 4d. should not be sent.

* * * *

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

Badges can now be obtained from the Honorary Secretary at 4s. each, post free.

* * * *

Contributions for the Journal, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor, at least *seven* weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December, if they are to appear in the respective journals for those months.

* * * *

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HOMOEOPATHY VERSUS RADIESTHESIA?

A lecture delivered to the Society on May 10th, 1961

BY D. R. LIVINGSTON, M.B., B.S., M.F. HOM.

Mr. Chairman, Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Few Radiesthetists know what Homoeopathy is and few Homoeopaths know what Radiesthesia is.

Each of these specialists has a tendency to decry the good effects of the other, and each lacks sufficient insight into his own speciality to realise that it is but a speciality; and cannot possibly cover successfully every case of illness or indisposition encountered.

I have come to believe that Homoeopathy and Radiesthesia, far from being antagonistic in their action, could well behave in a complementary relationship, helpful to the patient in a greater degree than he can derive benefit from either alone. There are marked similarities and differences between the two techniques of treatment, because this is all they really are; but before going further, I feel that I should like to describe my idea of the essence of each.

I should like to define Homoeopathy as the process whereby the clinician, using all the senses which God gave him, assesses the diagnostic and therapeutic challenge set by the patient's illness, according to the Law of Similars.

This he does by collecting and co-ordinating all the facts and impressions that he can possibly obtain from a careful and uninterrupted history and examination, together with all relevant additional investigations that may be necessary; deriving from this an overall mind picture of his patient-illness complex, thus obtained, a clear idea of the immediate complaints of his patient, superimposed on all his previous personal and family history of illness, with special reference to those illnesses after which he has "never been the same man."

Thus it is frequently, though not always, possible to gather together an apparently ill-assorted jumble of sensations, symptoms, signs and objective findings into one total jig-saw puzzle which means something to one experienced in such work.

Previous study of naturally occurring illness, and of the effects of artificial illness induced by the method of "proving," first scientifically introduced by Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, has made such a clinician familiar with an ever-increasingly large number of such jumbles; the details of most of which seem entirely irrelevant and insignificant to the orthodox practitioner, who has not been taught their value; and is, consequently unaware of the excellent and essential use to which they can be put in curing the patient.

All that then remains is to apply the nearest pharmacologically inducible match to the illness presented; in fact, to bring about, in a minimal but extremely potent manner, a new but closely

similar illness, indistinguishable in its effect, though quite differently caused—and hey presto, both illnesses frequently vanish!

This was Hahnemann's great discovery of the therapeutic value of the general Law of Similars applied to the particular case of illness.

Radiesthesia may be defined as Medical Dowsing, or Water Divining, applied to medical problems. It is made possible owing to the sensitivity of many, some people believe, of all of us, to the emanations, radiations, aura, influence, or whatever that are produced from all living individuals, be they animal, plant, or, very likely, mineral also. It is a matter of detection of energy systems without the apparent use of our ordinary better-known five senses, and so, for lack of better terminology, may be referred to as extra-sensory.

So Radiesthesia detects by a more direct method the same remedy that the patient needs to bring harmony to his disturbed equilibrium.

This is simply done by examining either the patient himself or his "representative," in the form of his hair, urine, blood spot or other convenient small part of him, which, though separate, still, while he lives, may be regarded as a living microcosm of which he is the miniature, but perfectly corresponding macrocosm; representing every feature just as the fertilised ovum contains, from the start, all the potentialities for the later mature individual; whether detectable by our crude instruments or not.

In Homoeopathy the doctor asks the patient questions and the patient answers, describing his sensations, feelings, symptoms, fears, and so on, in accordance with his own particular make-up and outlook on life. In Radiesthesia, on the other hand, the doctor, illustrating Martin Buber's "I thou" relationship, asks the questions, but the pendulum, twig, rubber strip or whatever other instrument the doctor may prefer to use, answers the questions. Where the answers come from is anybody's guess, and there are different views about this.

Some, like my teacher, Dr. Henry Tomlinson, think that the answers come from somewhere "out there"; others believe that the answers come from inside their own minds; yet others, that the answers come from the patients themselves by a process of telepathy, via the blood spot or other specimen used. I myself think that this latter explanation may well be nearer the truth than the others, and this view fits nicely into Max Freedom Long's researches into Huna law, according to which the mind works in three spheres, consisting of a Higher Self; a Middle, intellectual, rational self; and a Lower, emotional, unreasonable and unreasoning self or "George," the latter corresponding closely to Freud's Unconscious.

One must, of course, remember, and this is of vital importance when one is discussing any matter whatsoever, that *I* am so con-

stituted as to be predictably certain of holding this view, Dr. Tomlinson of holding his, and so on. In fact, one must take into account, whenever human relationships are studied, the fact that each looks at life through his own specific view-finder, different from those of all others ; we see things, not as they are, but as we are.

It might, at this point, be relevant to quote from William James' *Talks to Teachers*, chapter nine. He tells his listeners that they must think of their pupils as so many little systems of associating machinery, and that, if they follow this advice, they will be astonished at the intimacy of insight into their operations and at the practicability of the results they are likely to gain.

"We think of our acquaintances," he continues, "as characterised by certain tendencies. These tendencies will, in almost every instance, prove to be tendencies to associations. Certain ideas in them are always followed by certain other ideas, these by certain feelings and impulses to approve or disapprove, assent or decline. If the topic arouse one of those first ideas, the practical outcome can be pretty well foreseen. Types of character, in short, are largely types of associations."

These words explain very neatly what I have been saying about my tendencies to certain types of theories on account of my own characteristic make up and they apply to all others. They explain why people are so difficult to convince about facts or opinions which they are not equipped to believe, why we all tend to think we know best but also that everyone else is wrong ! It explains how important to the clinical Homoeopath is the assessment of the type of patient he is dealing with ; and the almost automatic association with corresponding drug pictures which he has been taught to believe will cure by analogy, or resemblance. In the same way, it explains how the Radiesthetist, educated to believe other things, and to look at sick patients from an entirely different angle, may not, at first, grasp the value of his colleague's methods ; and vice versa.

Once we become aware of these difficulties in ourselves, it immediately becomes much easier to decide to make a voluntary and determined attempt to see the other man's point of view by adopting it as a practical exercise.

The first essential of good medicine is, I submit, common sense, and it is even more important to be taught to think than to have knowledge imparted to you. Both are necessary to the complete man and to the complete doctor and to the hope of the complete cure of the complete patient.

Thus I feel that both the clinical homoeopathic approach and the more direct method of response to extrasensory impressions recorded by the human barometer, in the shape of the Radiesthetist, should combine to perfect the best effort to help the patient.

Of the influences to which the Radiesthetist is subject and which he records by means of his pendular or other reaction, at present so little is known as to make the results sometimes rather vague ; and we must hope that, as time progresses, instruments sufficiently sensitive and delicate to vie with or even improve upon the human being may yet be produced, though, personally, I think this unlikely for the simple reason that, in my view, all that human ingenuity has ever, or can ever achieve or enable us to make, must, by its very nature, be but a crude copy of a blue print of infinite subtlety and refinement which is experienced as projection which we wrongly interpret as something new and outside us.

In reality nothing *can* be outside us which has not its origin inside !

We have now reached the stage at which the Homocopath has a perfectly definite picture in his mind of what his patient complains of in terms which anyone can understand, especially one who has suffered from comparable symptoms.

In cases where this composite picture of the patient's sufferings, supplemented, as previously stressed, by everything else that can be discovered about him by physical examination and ancillary investigations like X-rays, blood counts, pathological tests and the like, can be compared in the Homocopath's mind to a like pharmacologically induced illness, the matching of artificial to spontaneous illness can often produce the right answer in terms of suitable treatment.

It is when the right medicine cannot be found or when it is only suspected, and the appropriate medicine has not been adequately "proved" that the Homoeopathic physician begins to experience frustration and has to turn to his Radiesthetic colleague for help.

What I have said earlier leads me to suggest that it may be even better for the same mind to treat the patient both Homoeopathically and Radiesthetically than to depute to another doctor what it is only a matter of hard work in a good training school, and much practice, to achieve oneself, thus integrating into one system aspects of medical treatment which, at first blush, might seem to require the services of two doctors, each with his knowledge relatively incomplete. Thus the short answer to the advantages of Homocopathy over Radiesthesia is that the patient's own subjective sensations are exploited by the doctor to the patient's advantage with a view to finding a comparative artificially induced illness from his knowledge of pharmacology.

This method fails when the sensations, symptoms and so on enunciated by the patient find no counterpart in the doctor's mind or in the books at his disposal.

The Radiesthetist, on the other hand, does not utilise the patient's often most confusing and peculiar sensations to pinpoint an indicated medicine which might lead him straight to the spot ; but goes more directly, but sometimes more slowly, to

the question of harmony between the patient, or his representative sample, and one or many witnesses of disease and medicine which he goes through painstakingly by a process of trial and error in answer to what he finds to be appropriate questions addressed by the pendulum to the sample and answered according to oscillation or gyration thereof.

To the Radiesthetist the remedies are but names, to the Homoeopath they are personalities so real as to be like living people, so that he may see patients as arsenics, nitric acids and so on, the moment he notices their general behaviour which he has learnt to be characteristic of patients requiring such medicines, before a single word may have been uttered by doctor or patient !

The practice of Homoeopathy involves the reading of a great deal of sometimes very indigestible literature in order to obtain a clear picture of the essential features (the red thread) distinguishing the actions of a particular medicine from all others ; and this distinction is sometimes exceedingly subtle and delicate and small ; nevertheless it often means the difference between success and failure of treatment.

Perhaps it would not be inappropriate here to quote the famous Dr. John Henry Clarke, who wrote the standard monumental *Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica* in three volumes of closely written print, each volume containing nearly a thousand pages. Rarely does a day pass without the need for frequent direct reference to one of these volumes.

In his introduction he says, *inter alia*, under the heading " the test of a homoeopath. " " Complaints are not infrequently made that the homoeopathic materia medica is too vast for practical utility ; that the schematised lists of symptoms are unprofitable, if not impossible reading. I do not think so. Indeed, I think that the test of a genuine homoeopath might not unfairly be said to lie in his capacity to read through a Schema with both profit and enjoyment because of the possibilities it reveals of dealing with cases occurring every day in practice. Again and again in the course of my work I have come across symptoms in the Schemas of remedies reminding me of cases in the past which I might have cured had I but known the remedies then. And many a time a case has turned up in my practice calling for a particular remedy at the very time I have been working upon it, and a cure has resulted when, but for my study of the Schema, I might more than likely have failed to find what was wanted.

When we consider that the *Materia Medica* is the very *raison d'être* of the Homoeopath, and that in it he must live and move and have his being ; it is not too much to expect of him that he shall at least give as much mind to its cultivation as is required for maintaining high proficiency, say, in billiards or in golf."

The Homoeopath must get to recognise in clinical practice the picture he has formed in his mind from this kind of study, and

to associate what he has read with what he not only sees but *notices* at the bedside. The cultivation of the keenest observation is even more necessary for this kind of curative work than for diagnosis alone. Only by constant practice of this sort does he get to *know* rather than to *know about*.

The Homoeopath learns that the slight but distinct differences between the known actions of similar medicines are more important than their respective similarities. He also finds that the general Law of Similars really means, when applied to the particular field of medicine, that sufficiently similar stimuli produce apparently identical results in the same way that a nail will be hammered in whether we use a hammer or the handle of a screwdriver to do the job.

The Homoeopath also learns what are essential and what less essential features of a disease, and to pick out those basic factors characteristic of both disease and medicinal action, which are of relatively more importance, neglecting the others.

Thus, from a mass of apparently meaningless jumble he has to sort out the right clues by a process of inductive reasoning, being accustomed to knowing what are the outstanding features to look for in any particular sort of instance.

For example, a lady aged forty-eight years, suffering from idiopathic steatorrhoea (looseness of the bowels due to inability to digest fat properly ; of no known aetiology or cause) had received many different forms of treatment both from Allopathic, Homoeopathic and Radiesthetic practitioners, all unsuccessfully.

She was known to be sensitive to the poisonous effects of aluminium and also to be upset by vaccination. Moreover she was known to have digested milk poorly since she was first taken off the breast six months after birth. Up to this time she had thrived, but thereafter no milk could be found which suited her.

At the age of two and a half years she unfortunately contracted her first attack of colitis following milk poisoning of an epidemic character which affected a number of other children in Dover, where she lived at the time. All her troubles dated since then.

In parenthesis, may I say how remarkable it seems that this lady should have the exceptionally bad luck to get involved in an epidemic of the very sort of poisoning to which she was already so sensitive.

Often I am struck by this accident or unfortunate proneness which seems to attract to certain people the same sort of trouble and its repetition again and again.

Yet I think that this is no more than an illustration of an exaggeration of a general characteristic of the living individual, that he is constitutionally susceptible to *his* troubles, anxieties, illnesses, allergies and so on ; further that he actively *attracts his kind* of troubles which *he needs*, and without which his own particular destiny could not be carried out. Perhaps I am express-

ing Karma in my own particular way. Certainly it is a very good working hypothesis in my own special fields.

To revert to our patient, who has only just begun her tale of woe.

At the age of eight years she was operated on for appendicitis, and, at the same time, her umbilical hernia was repaired. She was *very sick after the chloroform* which was then used as her anaesthetic. At the age of ten years she was vaccinated for the second time (the first had been in infancy) and was *very ill indeed afterwards*.

Shortly after this, she suffered her first attack of bronchial asthma, from repeated attacks of which she has continued to suffer ever since; brought on, especially, each time she has a cold, which is easily precipitated by east winds and a fog.

Four years ago, when she was forty-four years old, she had a very severe bout of influenza (probably of the Asian variety) since when all her symptoms of bowel and chest troubles have been greatly exaggerated. Her bowel, particularly, gives her constant trouble; whereas she used to have a great deal of diarrhoea, this is now replaced by a very upsetting constipation due to the constant intake of drugs. Most of the time she feels uncomfortable and full of wind, and blown out, and sometimes her pains become really acute and cutting in type.

With all this she is very weak in herself, anaemic and miserable. She has been treated with a great many potentised medicines, and there is an increasingly large list of these to which she no longer reacts favourably, after a good start, and to which, furthermore, she has become intolerant.

The list is a long one, of at least thirty of the better known medicines used in Homoeopathy, and includes all the potassium, sodium, calcium salts, nearly all the liver remedies and nearly all the nosodes or disease products used as medicines.

The patient's mother has suffered from tuberculosis of the lungs and abdomen, both discovered in retrospect. Her mother has also, for many years, suffered from idiopathic steatorrhoea. Both her father's parents died of cancer, her grandmother of cancer of the brain, her grandfather of cancer of the lung. She herself has had pneumonia a number of times and has had numerous other operations besides that on her appendix.

To a homoeopathic physician the outstanding and important features of this poor lady's case are as follows:—

1. Intolerance of milk following milk poisoning at age of two and a half years.
2. Intolerance of chloroform illustrated at age of eight.
3. Intolerance of vaccination illustrated on second occasion at ten years. Unsuccessfully antidoted.
4. Commencement of bronchial asthma shortly thereafter.
5. Intolerance of aluminium. Antidoted without clinical improvement.

6. Family history of tuberculosis and cancer.
 7. Very severe early childhood illnesses nearly resulting in death.
 8. Partial and temporary improvement of symptoms followed by intolerance to a large number of well-indicated remedies.
- Physical examination and further questioning and observation revealed the following :
1. Blue sclerotics (whites of eyes) pointed out spontaneously by mother as remarkable in one so toxic.
 2. Café au lait complexion, possibly due to a mixture of jaundice and anaemia.
 3. She likes to sleep on her stomach.
 4. She is made worse by sea air both in general and in respect of her asthma and catarrh.
 5. She has a number of moles and brownish discolouration of skin.
 6. She is the type of patient who complains very little and tends to make light of her difficulties.

All these factors taken singly and in combination suggest to the physician familiar with the clinical picture of one suffering from the need for a nosode of cancerous tissue known as *carcinosis*, that this medicine is required by this patient.

Thus her general constitution, her illnesses, present and past, her family history and her local complaints are all likely to be pharmacologically covered by a single primary medicine.

Thus her general constitution, her illnesses, present and past, her family history and her local complaints are all likely to be pharmacologically covered by a single primary medicine.

After it has had its effect, the way will probably be cleared for the successful antidoting of the aluminium and vaccination sensitivities, and for chloroform antidoting ; chloroform being, as you know, a very potent liver poison.

We have, by a process of selection of the relevant features of the illness, both now and serially into the past along what has been appropriately termed "the time track," found one medicine which covers more features of the total patient's illness-complex than any other ; a medicine which has not, so far, been administered, worked out by a *purely intellectual* process resulting from a comparison with other patients of a similar type suffering in a similar way and, we hope, to be put right by a similar procedure.

I have to thank the genius and teaching of Dr. Donald Foubister, children's specialist at the Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital, under whom I have had the honour of working, for the knowledge of this wonderful medicine, which is, in these days, increasingly often required in many apparently incurable illnesses, from infantile eczema to asthma, rheumatoid arthritis to glandular fever and perhaps, even, in diseases like disseminated sclerosis and high blood pressure.

If this medicine works in this case, as we hope, we may expect the illness process of forty-odd years' duration to unravel itself, proceeding backwards like a film unwinding, recapitulating, in turn, all the earlier symptoms and signs, in the reverse order of their appearance, as taught and experienced many times in the past by the masters of the homoeopathic art; the final constitutional defect, susceptibility to milk, being the anticipated prelude to future uninterrupted freedom from the miasmatic illness from which this poor woman has suffered so long.

If she had children this same miasma would probably not be transmitted to them.

The Radiesthetist handles the problem in an entirely different way, testing the vitality rate, the individual rates of different organs likely to be involved in the illness process, until a complete analysis of the whole mind and body of the patient stands revealed in terms of degrees of imbalance and defect, of bacterial, viral, hormonal, vitamin, biochemic, organismic and miasmatic make-up and of need for certain pendular selected medicines which will bring these rates all back to normality while all being in harmony with each other.

As in Homoeopathy so in Radiesthesia, the right questions must be asked.

Unless the Radiesthetist is familiar with the clinical discoveries that are constantly going on in the complementary field of Homoeopathy, how can he even think of testing for carnosin or chloroform, to find that they do, indeed, agree with this patient's sample and that they should be administered in potency?

On the other hand, how can the Homoeopath think of using hamamelis for rheumatic aches and pains brought on by over-exertion and damp, but relieved by first movement, unless he has learnt the value of this medicine for this purpose from his fellow Radiesthetist?

For this piece of knowledge I am indebted to my teacher, Dr Henry Tomlinson, who has taught me that aluminium sensitivity is not always to be antidoted by alumina, as the Homoeopaths teach, but sometimes by lycopodium, sometimes by graphites, sometimes by Vitamin E and sometimes, and especially when the patient has received much unsuccessful Homoeopathic treatment, by hamamelis, or witch-hazel, which in such circumstances, may be expected to put right the rheumatic effects described above which homoeopathically point to quite another medicine, to wit, rhus toxicodendron which, may, however, have failed to act in an aluminium sensitive, leaving the Homoeopath at a loss simply on clinical grounds.

These remarks should explain my plea that these two methods of treatment, both utilising methods and medicines which are immaterial, and forces which cannot be measured directly or indirectly, except by the human barometer, should be used in a

complementary fashion ; the Homoeopath studying at close hand, as I have done, the methods and findings of his brother physician the Radiesthetist, the Radiesthetist doing likewise ; neither party scorning to use and learn from his orthodox-trained brother who, so often, uses unknowingly, homoeopathic procedures, as in the treatment of burns with petroleum jelly.

This brings me to mention my view that the reason for the widespread lack of understanding of both Homoeopathic and Radiesthetic methods is, to a great extent, due to archaic terminology quite out of touch with modern thought.

I feel that Homoeopathy and Radiesthesia might well be described as using different paths to administer to the patient the substance or substances to which he is both basically allergic and by which he is curable ; frequently a biochemic medicine. " In poison there is physick." (*Henry IV*, Pt. II, Act I, Scene 1).

If this basic allergy which most of us have, unless we are ideally constituted, is envisaged, diagrammatically as situated at the point of an inverted cone, the process of its desensitisation by our methods will, at one fell swoop, remove automatically, all the more superficial allergic responses whose multitude, especially in conditions such as hay fever and eczema, defeat the best efforts of the orthodox allergists, although they are certainly working along the right lines ; but at too superficial a level.

So, characteristically, they tend to give up a good method because they have not delved deeply enough into it to find the best way to use it.

The Homoeopath comes to learn that frequently these allergies hold together as a pattern of symptoms and constitutional characteristics, or, in medical parlance, as a syndrome of symptoms, and it is the knowledge and interpretation of these that is so helpful and essential in solving what often appear to be insoluble and contradictory problems.

Does the Homoeopath always insist on administering only one medicine, and is it ever possible to cover with one medicine the manifold disease pictures of modern times, so much more complex, as they are, than even a few years back, by reason of the tremendous amount of drugging, "purifying," adulteration of food by dyes and preservatives and so on, with which, whether we like it or not, we have to live ?

As a matter of fact, it is surprising how often it is still possible to need to prescribe but one medicine at a time if we are sufficiently careful to study every aspect of our patient with extreme attention to detail, sticking to essentials, and particularly recognising as significant any illness or event after which the patient or his relations tell us that he has never been really well. This statement suggests to common sense that whatever event, illness, operation, fear, anaesthetic, injury or other factor has left such a mark may be capable of eradication ; that the reaction is reversible, despite

the length of time during which it may have been exerting its effect ; and happily we find this to be so in practice, even after the lapse of many years.

Can I liken a person to a sponge, soaked again and again in different dyes, each one an independent individual in its own right, each one only erasable by its own specific solvent ?

Thus, if we are all perfused, from conception onwards, with every thought, word, event, experience, illness, medicine, food, cosmetic, scent that has ever been brought within our environment, and are a composite mixture of these influences superimposed on our inherited make up, it is not so much surprising that our diseases appear so confused, but astonishing that, using the right methods, in the right patients, they can so often be healed.

When we consider that these deeply acting influences poison, alter and otherwise affect not only our physical being but every part of us, emotional and spiritual, moral and intellectual ; and that all these influences in us also have their indirect effect on those with whom we are in daily contact we begin to see another sort of simile, that of poison gas and thought contamination.

If these are no longer fanciful in our generation, in the realm of politics and atomics why should they not be plausible in the realm of nutrition, medicine and illness ?

We come now to the question of dosage, potency and frequency of dosage.

These must all be completely arbitrary for the Homoeopath, learnt by experience, trial and error and tradition and the education which he personally has received from his professors and books.

In general, it may be said that the Homoeopath recognises, empirically, that high potencies act on the deeper, more subtle and rarefied realms encountered in deep chronic illness, especially psychological ; and should be repeated rarely, and that low potencies are better suited to organ pathology and acute conditions, especially where there is not much interference with general vitality and health ; to wit, in more localised illnesses, and that dosage should be more frequent.

Coming to Radiesthesia, it is possible to *decide precisely* the right potencies, the right dosage, the right number of pills, powders, tablets, drops or injections that may be needed and for how many days, weeks, etc., they should be administered. This confers an immense advantage on the Radiesthetist not enjoyed by the Homoeopath.

It is well known in heterodox medical circles that certain potencies of a particular medicine apparently suited to the patient help him, whereas other potencies of the same medicine may actually cause him harm at a particular time or in particular circumstances ; and again, here the advantage to the Radiesthetist who can obtain this information is immense.

Again, when the physician may have no idea whatsoever of the medicine required by the patient, it is a simple matter for the experienced Radiesthetist to ask himself, using his pendulum, "box" or other favourite, accustomed instrument, whether the medicine or medicines required commence with the letter "A," "B," "C" and so on through the alphabet until he gets a perfect gyration in response to his question. Thus he limits the field of search. After the letter "H," say, has been selected by this method, each medicine in the pharmacopoeia beginning with "H" can then be tested to see with which the patient's specimen is found to harmonise most completely by the pendular response.

Of course, a great deal of practice and hard application is needed before one becomes sensitive enough to detect slight variations of pendular response and can spot slight differences between a perfect gyration and a less perfect one. It is all a matter of minute observation, comparison, and the cultivation of a "couldn't care less" attitude so that one is not influenced by distracting thoughts or preconceived ideas.

I admit freely that this is the most difficult part of the whole, theoretically simple, procedure, and it is the essential training of one's mind so that the intellectual middle self is held in abeyance, to allow "George" free play that is such a chore.

Another way in which Radiesthesia is pre-eminent is in the selection and exclusion of medicines, cosmetics, soap, creams, toothpastes and so on and for the elimination of undesirable, inharmonious articles of diet like cheese, bread, butter, shellfish, tomatoes, water that is aluminium contaminated, and so on.

It is, thus, an easy matter to decide that a patient may be aluminium sensitive, but not so easy to decide which article of diet or what environmental condition is responsible for producing or maintaining this sensitivity; and it is quite common, though a patient's sensitivity be antidoted by the appropriate remedy, yet, for him sometimes to suffer from aluminium leaks from radiators, feeding away from home in restaurants, from a new milk, bread or other article of diet, and so on.

Some patients will never be cured by any treatment and it may be that this is because they need their illness as a crutch or excuse and it would be fatal for their welfare and for that of their families if they were cured. Again, chronic illness confers an alteration of outlook on life so that, when recovery does occur, it is necessary to adjust to the new circumstances of health, and to arrange one's whole life afresh; which may be as difficult and distasteful as is the idea of solid food to a man who has been starving long enough.

A word about the significance and value of the pendulum to the Radiesthetist and the medicine to the patient and I have almost shot my bolt.

Some symbol is required by our human soul in all our doings through life.

Without something to *take* in the tangible form of medicine it is doubtful whether many patients would consult doctors. I often wonder why they do, anyhow! Without the pendulum or some other tangible instrument in which the Radiesthetist believes he would be unable to help his patients in the remarkable way he does. Without the homoeopathic potencies which are but inert sugar pilules perfused with intangible specific energy, in which the Homoeopath believes, he too would be far less effective. Only the very highest grades of healers, like Jesus of Nazareth and Moses are enabled to heal without any apparent tangible means at their disposal.

So it would appear that the effectiveness of healing is directly proportional to the lack of material aid administered. In other words, true healing is magic and God given; that is, it is white magic requiring no mumbo jumbo.

May I end this rather loosely knit composition of reflections on the theme I have set myself by quoting a doctor's litany, attributed to Sir Robert Hutchison, published in the *Daily Telegraph* a few weeks ago from an inscription on the wall of a nursing home in Tauranga, New Zealand?

"From inability to let well alone; from too much zeal for the new and contempt for what is old; from putting knowledge before wisdom, science before art, cleverness before common sense; from treating patients as cases and from making the cure of the disease more grievous than the endurance of the same, good Lord deliver us."

THE MECHANISM OF HEALING

BY H. TOMLINSON, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

My thoughts on this subject result from two directions: I have been a medical practitioner in active and, one might say, very hard practice, for over forty years. During the first half of this period I was more or less orthodox in my beliefs: when I say more or less orthodox I mean that as the years passed I became conscious of a sense of dissatisfaction and turned to the teachings of J. E. R. McDonagh and his chemico-electrical theories of disease—which I shall refer to later. Healing, in my early days, which was before the advent of the antibiotics, was to my mind a simple, straightforward affair. One made a diagnosis, as for instance of anaemia, nervous debility, acute bronchitis, and one gave the appropriate treatment. If the patient was anaemic, one gave him an iron preparation. If the patient had what we used to call nervous debility, one gave him a bromide medicine. If there was an acute illness present, such as an acute bronchitis, the patient was put to bed and various drugs were given to help the expectoration or to try and reduce fever. In many, if not most, of these acute conditions, one aimed at putting the patient

into the best circumstances for fighting the disease, and with the full realisation that the medicines which were given were not in themselves curative.

What then, did one think, cured the patient? One came to realise that when disease or illness occurred, a battle started between the disease products and the previously healthy body. Now, if there is a battle, there must be a general or a directing force of some kind to organise the warfare.

Take, for instance, lobar pneumonia, which used to be common in my early days. On the one hand one believed that the pneumococcus or other bacteria invaded the body and chose its own site for the engagement, which was typically the lungs. But one was far less clear as to who, or what, was in charge of the defence. Was it the white blood cells which hurried to the area and attacked and digested the bacteria? If it was, who and what called them there to do their work and whose was the thought that organised it? Who was the organiser? One applied the idea that every patient had a natural resistance to disease and that a natural force operated. If this force triumphed, the patient was healed and got better. On the other hand, that natural force was often overwhelmed by the disease and the patient died. One had, in that case, put the patient in the best conditions for the fight to be successful, but nevertheless, the natural resistance was not powerful enough to win the battle.

The term, "natural resistance," was to me, at any rate, in those early years, a vague shadow, reflected of ignorance and of a desire to give a name to something which seemed to be there.

One did know that an invading germ would liberate toxins or poisons into the system which could cause various changes, including one increasing the number of white cells in the blood.

But the mechanism of healing was vague and indistinct. It was true, however, that in minor illnesses there was not such a problem. A patient was supposed to become short of iron, and thus developed anaemia. All one had to do therefore was to supply that iron in a digestible form and the anaemia would disappear. That explanation appeared to be satisfactory, though one might not have understood just how or why such a patient could become short of iron. Of course one gave general advice on work, food and other important matters, which could help to maintain a correct health standard.

Such then was my view of healing at that time and during those early years.

After I had been some years in general practice I started to read J. E. R. McDonagh's books on disease. This author, who is still alive and still working hard and untiringly, wrote a number of books relating to disease and its treatment.

His fundamental theory was that the onset of disease was due to physical, chemical or microbial agents; that their attack was

of an electro-physical nature ; and that the defence of the body rested in the general protein—especially the ultra microscopical particles of protein in the blood. Disease, according to his theories, was not, in many ways, so specific. The attack, however organised, was always of an electro-physical nature, and the defenders were always the same—the colloidal protein particles in the blood. These particles, as could major masses as I came to learn later—could do one of three things. They could attract, they could repel, and they could store energy and remain quiescent.

Hence McDonagh postulated three blood states, that of condensation, wherein activity had been attracted to the colloid particles, and of dispersion, when activity had been radiated from them, and that of a state between these two wherein things were balanced and the energy was stored up.

These three phases formed colloidal systems. If an invader, which again would be in colloid form in the body entered into the system, and no matter what invader—chemical, physical, microbial and so on—there would be two colloidal systems fighting it out, and it would depend on the particular mixture of colloid states as to the result. As a rule, dispersed small protein particles were the best defenders. But each case could be a problem which could be studied by a blood examination and a knowledge of all the factors.

And on that mixture of colloidal forces depended the result.

McDonagh's theories shed a great light on many aspects of healing, but as time went on, it appeared to me that they were based on purely material viewpoints. Disease and its treatment was, according to him, a matter of gross chemical and electrical action. He appeared to be right when he stressed the importance of intestinal toxæmia, and in the effect of food on the integrity of the bowel, but he appeared to be wrong when he placed all the emphasis on a material plane.

Arriving at that decision, one turned to homoeopathy, as others have done, and for the same reason. In homoeopathy the power of healing rests in the correct use of potencies. A potency is made by serial dilution and succussion (or shaking) of the particular remedy. Taking the case of a 6c dilution, this would mean that the remedy had been diluted, with succussion between each dilution, for six times, each time one part being added to ninety-nine parts of the previous mixture. Orthodox medicine would then affirm that no recognisable weight of the remedy could exist in the final dilution.

But there must always be molecules of the remedy present, no matter how far the dilutions are carried. Remedies in potency act by virtue of their molecular make-up and in all cases, their action is on the pure energy level and not on the material plane of gross weight. In other words, homoeopathic potencies act more on the spiritual level.

Now forces acting on this energy level can act best in the early stages of disease. They can be very powerful, but each little impulse they give is minute. It is the summation of these natural energy forces which can effect a healing. You cannot push a motorcar along a road with one forefinger—but if a number of separate forefingers are used, the car will move. If disease has reached an advanced stage, the action of remedies in potency has a long depth to traverse, but it is true healing—as opposed to the pseudo-healing of drugs, which alters for the better disease results. Even after a drug has apparently put an end to a particular illness, radiesthesia will show that the patient is not really normal. That is not to say that the transition to normal will not later occur ; for the natural forces I first spoke about will, in favourable circumstances, step in and continue the healing till the patient is really normal.

Only radiesthesia is capable of showing this problem in its true light. It, and it alone, will prove that remedies in potency do act and that they will convert a patient's rates, as tested by the pendulum, to normality.

How then do these homoeopathic potencies work—these forces which are so minute and yet so powerful ? I think the one thing which elucidates this problem is Spiritual Healing. Spiritual healing means healing by means of non-material forces. Many of those who use it invoke the aid of a so-called spirit guide who may direct the healing ; others do not favour this explanation, and know not a spirit guide, and I am one who belongs to the latter category. One imagines, or rather, one postulates, for one cannot imagine it—the absolute. This would contain all universes, those seen and those beyond that perception. It would also include all states of such universes, past, present and future and all that could ever be. Such a conception is, from its very nature, a purely philosophical one. But in that absolute, one can postulate something called cosmic energy. This again is a philosophical conception. One regards the cosmic energy as something which radiates in all directions in space ; and one can liken it best to celestial musical octaves mingling, inter turning and coalescing in all directions.

All that is God-given and true in animate life, is in tune with this celestial music. The normal animate matter will vibrate in harmony with what it receives from higher spheres. In health, matter is normal, but in disease such is not the case. There will be a disharmony between the cosmic forces and those of the diseased body concerned. Such disharmony means disease and is disease.

How then can healing be involved ? One must realise that what I referred to earlier on as the body's natural resistance means the normal play of cosmic energy on the body. If the disease processes have not gone too far, these cosmic forces will gradually,

with lapse of time, bring the energy pattern of the diseased body into tune with themselves, and healing will occur. But in many cases there is not time for this process to reach fruition and the problem then is to ascertain if the cosmic forces can be focussed on to the disease body so that their action is intensified. This can be done by the use of the human mind, which is in close relationship with higher forces. The will of the mind, which is synonymous with the will of the absolute, can direct cosmic energy into the etheric body of the operator and thence on to a specimen from a patient, or directly into that diseased patient's body. This direction is instantaneous. It will at once convert a patient's rates, as detected by the pendulum, to normal. This means that after such treatment, the hitherto diseased patient will be in tune with the infinite for the time being. But, in most cases, owing to the nature of the disease processes and the errors of human life, the two energies again get out of step and the rate of the patient will, after a varying time, tend to fall ; to rise again after further spiritual treatment.

All remedies used in medicine act by virtue of their energies or musical vibratory pattern and the doctor's mind is always to some extent—even unconsciously—directing the healing force of cosmic energy on to the patient.

Healing therefore, in its true essence, is the harmonising of bodily and cosmic forces.

A celestial hymn means life everlasting, but a celestial discord is hell.

So Milton wrote—

What worlds or what vast regions hold
The immortal mind, that hath forsook
Her mansion in this fleshly nook !
And of the demons that are found
In fire, air, flood, or underground
Whose power hath a true consent
With planet or with element.

BALANCES OF WETHERED, HERRINCKX AND NOEL

BY NOEL MACBETH

Various "rules" of the "balance" kind have been used by expert radiesthetists during the past thirty years. When a balance is employed the qualities of one sample of unknown content, placed north on the rule, are estimated by detecting a so-called neutral point (NP) somewhere over the rule in a position between the north test-specimen and a sample witness of known value at the south end.

This testing method is based on the use of a lath or a tape which produces a concentration of the detected influences or energies when the rule is magnetically orientated. It has been used more often for providing analyses of a medical value connected with conditions of separate organs of the living body, due to the presence or not of bacteria shown by the tests. One of the purposes of this paper is to point out that the same basic procedure can provide an analysis which is primarily chemical, of a test sample of radicals, in terms of elements and organic substances. If the balance testing method provides such information, which can be quantitative as well as qualitative, in problems of so diverse a nature, there should here be evidence in support of the claim made by dowzers and radiesthetists that they detect the effects of two similar bodies being connected across space.

With this claim in view the information given here will concern more particularly the use of rules by V. Wethered of Britain, W. Herrinckx of Belgium and G. Noel of France. Comment connected with other well-known users of balances must be reserved for another paper, but it may be mentioned here that the efficacy of analysis based on balance procedure has been well demonstrated by Brard and Gorceix (chemical analysis), and by Nicolas (chemistry and the needs of plants). Then would be the time for reference to Hurren's triangle, a side of which serves as a balance when used by Mrs. Barraclough, Dr. Bourne Taylor and others.

The records of the experimental work done in the early thirties by Col. Gorceix with the assistance of G. Brard, a physicist well versed in electronics, are well worth a separate review, for the details of the balance they used enabled them to study separately (a) the part played in this automatic connection between similar bodies by solar radiation and magnetic fields, and (b) the effects due to the connection-destroying properties of nearby strongly radioactive bodies as well as of radio waves. (The greater the intensity of oscillating electromagnetic waves, the weaker the link or connection between a pair of non-radioactive similar bodies.)

With this by way of an introduction, let us review the basis of Herrinckx's technique. This and Wethered's are almost identical, and it should be recalled that these two authors of methods reached their conclusions simultaneously while each was unaware of the other's work.

HERRINCKX'S TECHNIQUE

First, a use is made of the Law of Similars Link making possible the recognition of disordered areas of the patient's body. This testing suggests the organ sample-witnesses to be employed on the balance for determining the degree of disorder in the area of the patient's body with regard to the organs selected by means of the appropriate witnesses.

Herrinckx's balance may have originated from the Abbé Ferran's detector, described by de France in *The Modern Dowser*, pp. 95 and 96, as a dowser's aid. It has been mentioned already that radioactivity destroys the field of the connection between similars. Ferran tested for the field found normally between two coins lying apart on a short lath of wood. If ionisation destroys that field, there is an indication of a stream, producing ionisation, below the balance. (Since an ionising effect has been mentioned, it may be recalled that the aura influence produced at the tips of many dowser's fingers was found by a Swiss engineer named Muller to break down, let us say ionise, the resistance value of an air gap between wires each connected to a 100v. battery. Such may be a clue to the nature of conditions evoking the dowsing faculty.)

What pervades a rule as coming from the sample lying at one end of it may be discussed. Herrinckx may have found inspiration in the writings of Turenne in his first book of 1931 (the one with a green cover). Here are the outstanding facts: the same pattern as that shown by iron filings around a bar magnet is detected around any strip of wood aligned magnetic N to S. To obtain details easily, the testing can be made around a long bamboo having wire coiled around it, the wire coil then producing a magnet's field. The rod or the pendulum reacts and shows nodal points corresponding to influences crossing the so-called "bar antenna"; there are five: one at each end, one mid-way and two more, each of which is situated at approximately one-seventh (1.3 to 10) of the length of the antenna from each end.

This is the magnetic pattern field. When the bar antenna is earthed by an iron peg, stuck in the ground, touching one end or both ends of the antenna (the rule if you prefer) a change comes about; for the five nodal points are reduced to three: one at each end and one at the middle—the pattern of the "excited antenna" and of an electrical type of stimulation. The same pattern is produced when a small bar magnet is laid E to W across the north end of this rule.

PENDULAR WAVE FIELDS

When other things, with nothing related to the magnetic, are laid either at the north or at the south end, the field, due to the added sample (acted upon it would seem by the world's energy increased through magnetic orientation of the rule) extends from the sample and down the rule, there being no longer either the five points or the three points pattern. The sample is producing its so-called pendular wavefield. This can be found, through the detection of distances of nodal points, to occupy an area which has the shape of four circles or else ellipses, one following the other.

Observations suggest that this pendular wavefield has dimensions governed by the vibrational properties of the added sample. Any inanimate object serving as the test sample, like a piece of copper, produces a field length governed by heat, and also by elevation above ground surface. In the case of a specimen from the animal world, the field length is known to correspond with, and so indicate a degree of, vital energy.

Rules which help to reveal variations in these lengths of field were devised by Bovis (with Larvaron, Brunler, Benham and Discry adaptations) and by Turenne (with an adaptation by Discry). These rules all indicate less vibration and poorer vitality by a shorter field-length. The Bovis standard for perfect health is one of 8 inches (20 cm.) long, whereas a field 800 cm. long, but 20 cm. wide, is Turenne's standard (with a coiled wire as the wave-guide). Also there is a "spectrum-indicating" rule provided by Turenne, Lesourd and Discry.

WHEN TWO SAMPLES ARE OPPOSED

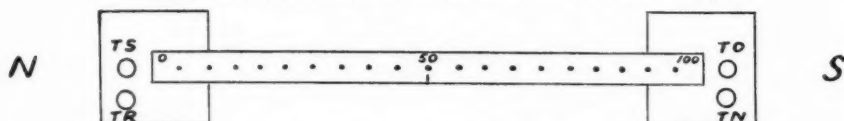
Over a rule of the balance kind, similar information is derived from detecting the result of a specimen at each end of the orientated rule and recording the position of the NP *where the energy fields of the two opposing samples meet*: the object to be analysed placed north and the sample-witness of known content and value situated south. For the tests of Herrinckx and Wethered the result is an analysis revealing a patient's organ conditions and also the presence or absence of disease influences in the shape of foreign bodies. In the case of Noel as well as of several other engineer investigators, the result is a chemical analysis, indicating how much the north sample contains of the chemical represented by the south sample.

DETAILS ABOUT HERRINCKX

What will now be described is basic to the testing methods connected with a balance as used by Wethered as well as by Herrinckx.

To increase the degree of the detectable energy concerned, the rule is raised above the table by blocks of wood with 20cm. sides.

The sketch which follows shows where the samples used are laid by Herrinckx. The NP is detected somewhere between the test sample at north zero and the witness of Organ (TO) or of disease impregnation nosode (TN) at the rule's 100 mark. Equality (in its medical significance) is represented by NP at the midway 50.



SMALL WHITE SAUCERS ARE GLUED TO THE BLOCKS TO WHICH THE RULE IS ALSO GLUED

Other symbols in the sketch show positions for witness of the patient, the subject (TS), and for the remedy (TR) while its suitability is being checked.

Detailed advice for interpreting what is shown by NP positions is found in Herrinckx's French booklet. There are sixteen other chapters also dealing with medical radiesthesia, i.e., problems of health. One day perhaps an English rendering of this booklet will be available. In the meantime, so far as the rule technique is concerned, there is the information excellently described by Wethered.

What is stressed at this moment is that we have two entirely separate investigators confirming by their practical work that the balance method works and is worthy of medical attention. Very valuable indeed is such information as an indication of organic disorders, the presence of a particular infection, and also of treatment which will be effective. This can already be certified by various medical practitioners, and I may say also by a few veterinary surgeons and by dentists.

What is learned by these methods is applicable to horticultural and agricultural problems, as illustrated by the research done by Hy. Larvaron, formerly a French university professor of agricultural chemistry, and more recently by Porchet, a Swiss experimenter. It is remarkable but true that what concerns a health condition is communicated to all rules through dry blood and body lymph samples acting as a relay, just as it is by a hand or by a plant specimen placed on a rule, for we know that the blood smear used can inform upon the day's condition of the patient.

A CHEMIST'S BALANCE TECHNIQUE

The claim that an analysis concerns chemically significant vibrational fields is supported by the actual experience of industrial chemists. I know of one such radiesthetist who serves fruit farmers by providing advice upon what chemicals will help to eradicate plant diseases. Here let us consider the experience of G. Noel, who described his methods in a book, *La Radiesthésie au Service de la Chimie*.



If Noel's advice is followed, the rule used will be the back surface of Lesourd's tape rule. The surface of this contains sulphur or something else which is known to prevent the appliance from providing "stray-wave" results attributable to what the rule has been touching previously (temporary impregnation).

The percentages of an element in a binary salt were worked out by this balance method. First of all the results were too inaccurate for a chemist's requirements, being more than one per cent. wrong. The required improvement came after the balance had been equipped with a pair of hollow tubes, made from paper (wound round a pencil). These "corrector tubes" when laid on each side of the NP, modify its position slightly, making the percentage indication correct to within one per cent. The accuracy is even greater, Noel adds, if the sample witness laid at the south is a vibratory witness of the Turenne pattern, for then an allowance does not have to be made for surface differences of the two samples. The Brard and Goreix model balance likewise gives great accuracy, the samples in that case being obscured from light. Experiments have shown that illumination from polarised light can alter the detected energies and then falsify the percentage indications. But green illumination gives no distortion.



A NOEL'S BALANCE

In the above sketch are shown the test sample to be analysed north, and witness sample south, with the position of the NP between the corrector tubes.

When it came to analysing ternary salts and more complicated chemicals, Noel still found the south witness indicating what is present in the north sample, but the percentages indicated by NP positions were not always in conformity with what is the orthodox opinion about the internal contents and arrangements of the elements concerned. In the case of organic compounds, the NP can reveal the proportions for the radical shared.

When a carbon-containing chemical is being analysed, the corrector tubes already referred to must be made of glass or of something not containing carbon. Possibly the effect of hollow tubes reducing the extra pull of magnetic north (in the northern hemisphere) was learned from the work of Brard and Goreeix.

Indeed, one finds that there are many different people who, separated in place and time, have obtained satisfactory analytical information from employing this balance technique. The same testing method provides analysis of energy factors whether they are concerned with inanimate or animate test samples.

The procedure details suggest that the common cause may be the release of energy in some vibratory form, with its pattern or general form dictated by the test sample acted upon by surrounding universal forces, the earth's magnetic field and with solar energy playing a major part.

It is to be noticed that such irradiation of a cosmic nature seems to suffice for a sample to produce a significant standing wave field (or pendular wave field). The detected influences concerned are, in fact, not radioactivity as science knows it; for strong waves of a radioactive origin in fact reduce or remove the pendular wave fields proportionally to the intensity of such influences of a radioactive origin (remember Ferran's test). As practical tests due to Brard and Goreeix in particular have shown, fields produced by dynamos or by nearby broadcasting stations have the same destructive effect upon fields found for samples laid on any kind of rule. This effect we know is produced during thundery weather when the diviner just cannot detect his distant target with any accuracy.

BIGNOR VILLA WATER SUPPLY

BY MAJOR C. A. POGSON, M.C.

Reproduced from *Sussex Notes and Queries*, Vol. XV, p. 192, published by the Sussex Archaeological Society.

For 149 years the source of the Villa's water supply, that important aspect of Roman achievement, has defied detection and still remains a mystery. In the absence of something concrete in the shape of a chance "find" the matter appears to have been dismissed without adequate consideration. It has been propounded that there was a superficial spring, now extinct, there was a piped supply or a well, but to the best of my knowledge the pros and cons of these various alternatives have not been compared. This particular problem has always been of special interest to me and so it was with the greatest pleasure that I availed myself of a suggestion by Captain H. Tupper to carry out a survey by dowsing with the hope that this method might perhaps produce a solution of the problem or at least throw some light on the matter.

Two of four possible means of obtaining water can, without doubt, be eliminated so far as the requirements of the Villa in its heyday are concerned. These are rain storage and transport from a surface source in containers by man and beast. The latter means may perhaps have been employed in the case of the earlier building or buildings when requirements would have been on a very modest scale. In any case they are not capable of proof.

There remain either (1) a method of boosting by means of a ram or pump from a surface source by a rising main pipe line to an elevated point and thence by pipe or leat to the Villa or (2) withdrawal by pump or wheel from an open well excavated on elevated ground thence direct by gravity feed to the Villa; alternatively, by pumping to a required height and thence by gravity feed.

There is now but the one surface stream which flows through Bignor Park at the foot of the escarpment north of the Villa but having regard to certain geological and surface features this point called for further investigation. The existing stream has two heads, both issuing at heights slightly in excess of 200 O.D. in coombes near Glatting and Coldharbour farms, the one three quarters of a mile S.W. and the other seven-eighths mile S.S.W. of Bignor Church respectively. These coombes—a characteristic of the escarpments and dip slopes of the Downs mostly are related to the local joint system of the chalk which being lines of weakness have caused erosion to take place and result very often in steep valley heads on which a fluctuating water table exerts considerable effects and lavants (or bournes) break out in otherwise dry chalk valleys. These in turn can easily give rise to new channels and

run-offs. Any more or less permanent rise in the water table would have the effect of producing new streams. There is ample evidence that the water table in the chalk in Roman times was considerably higher than it is nowadays for instance, to take a somewhat extreme example, it is said that the evidence afforded from Woodyates in Cranbourne Chase (Hants) tends to show that in late Roman times the bottom of a well could be no less than 60 feet above those of modern wells in the neighbourhood!

The two springs from the Glatting and Coldharbour coombes unite at the immediate west of Bignor, circle round below the village and turn east through Bignor Park. At the nearest point to, and to the immediate north of, the Villa the present height of this stream is about 70 O.D. or, in other words, about one hundred feet lower than the Villa and some 130 feet below the elevated ground situated at the north of the Villa.

A little further to the east of Coldharbour Farm there is another coombe which now produces a small spring, and it seems that on reaching the low ground its natural trend is not to join the other two streams but to turn east at once, parallel to and south of the Bignor—West Burton road. It follows then that between the two westerly streams and this most easterly one there exists a diminutive water parting. This small local folding may well be due to the effect of slip of the Greensand on the Gault, visible at outcrop on the west of the village. Examination leads me to put forward the suggestion that the trend of the central stream is not what it used to be and that in Roman times its waters, in greater volume, might also have followed an eastern trend on the south of the Bignor—West Burton road. This stream would probably have been augmented by springs from other coombes now dry because the water table has dropped below their floors. Most of the water now seeps sub surface, but breaks as a spring near West Burton House which flows to the Arun. Owing to the effects of sub-aerial denudation the escarpment of the South Downs is continually receding southwards. While such movement is but small it can reasonably be postulated that 1700 years ago the position of the stream might have been further to the north than the present low ground.

From the foregoing it will be appreciated that my hypothesis is that in Roman days, in addition to the present stream in Bignor Park there was also one south of the present Bignor—West Burton road. This stream would have been closer and more convenient for the inhabitants of the original timber house who would use it for watering animals and taking away water for personal needs, but at some stage of the development of the Villa, when the question arose of a supply of water at the Villa and the decision was to obtain from surface sources, then the problem would at once have arisen whether to obtain from the north or the south. The former would necessitate a lift of some 130 feet, but

once at the highest point the water would easily gravitate to the Villa : on the other hand use of the southern stream would involve pumping to some point to the north of the Villa to obtain a gravity feed. Even this would entail a lift of some 50-60 feet. I have some doubts whether either of these schemes would have been possible, in particular the former. Yet another possible scheme having a possibility of overcoming the lift problem would have been to impound the best of the spring heads and make use of a pipe rising main or perhaps an aqueduct ? I can scarcely visualise such a grandiose scheme for just a villa.

Now in all these cases it would have been necessary to use pipes. These could have been made of lead or tiles jacketed in concrete or composed of timber pipes joined by iron collars as found at Lindum (Lincoln) and Venta Icenorum (Caister-by-Norwich) respectively and other places. Had there been such lengths of piping it is reasonable to suppose that at least some remains would have been found, but with the exception of a short length of lead pipe nothing has come to light.

Search along the river bank in Bignor Park and in the low ground south of the Bignor—West Burton Road failed to reveal anything which might be connected with the above schemes. Having exhausted the various possibilities of provision from surface sources it remained to investigate the possibility of a well supply. The Villa is situated on the southern slope of a fold of the Upper Greensand some $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long on an E.W. axis. The formation, in addition to various sands and marls, contains a kind of siliceous rottenstone—the malmstone—which can be quite a good water bearer in the form of isolated flows, in particular when the beds form a narrow escarpment in front of the Chalk hills. The highest point is slightly in excess of the 200ft. contour ; on the south, west and north it falls away to the 100ft. contour or less and on the east it slopes to the Arun. On its N.W. and N. flank it forms an escarpment, in places precipitous due to slip on the underlying Gault and Folkestone Beds. Examination of the scant exposures in the upper portions of the escarpment yielded no information. No springs present at surface and I was unable to find any indications of them in the nearby dip slope.

In order to obtain an overall picture of the underground sources in the immediate vicinity I carried out a survey by dowsing covering the area bounded by :—

on the south	foot of the Downs
west	Bignor village
north	stream in Bignor Park
east	A N-S line midway between the Villa and Hadworth Farm

In the whole of this area there exists only *one* underground flow, on a north-south trend, of any importance whatsoever. The course of this flow is of considerable and significant interest.

It originates (i.e., has its catchment or gathering ground) in Bignor Park north of the escarpment, but south of the stream with which it has no connection: it pursues a more or less straight course under the escarpment—the field on top thereof—the field on the immediate north of the Villa *under the MUSEUM!* Southwards, approaching the West Burton—Bignor road it loses intensity, is tending to split up and south of the road on the oncoming of the Lower Chalk it is no longer traceable. I estimate the depth of this flow in the vicinity of the Museum to be about 50ft. to 60ft.

While it is very possible that over the centuries the water table has fallen, nonetheless, having regard to the characteristics of the U.G. coupled with the problematic escarpment of Roman days I tend to the opinion that if indeed this flow was the source of the Villa's water supply then the well might have been 40ft.-50ft. deep. This figure is, of course, of speculative value.

I consider that the suggestion of a superficial spring, now defunct, must be ruled out—the malmstone and clay beds may be more or less horizontally bedded and the catchment area for superficial level would be too small. Spring-fed ponds such as found at the farm near Rockbourne Down (Hants.) and other sites, while perhaps suitable for those purposes, certainly would not be of value for such an important Villa as Bignor.

I consider that the well would have been sited on the line of this flow on a site up to some 200-300 feet north of the Villa. The advantage of such site would be that in addition to affording a gravity supply, separate leets could be led to the baths and the stock by starting with the one leet and then bifurcating to where required.

If the well had been in the precincts of the Villa some evidence of it would surely have been found at the time of the original excavation. The use of leets instead of piping would account for the lack of evidence of the supply system.

It would be of interest to know what quantity of water would probably have been required?

I feel convinced that supply by well is the correct solution of the problem; it remains to find the exact position of the well and I am hoping to tackle this problem when the ground is clear of crops.

Having regard to the significant fact, previously mentioned, that the Villa is located on the one and only flow west of Stane Street, I should like to think that its site was determined by the dictum of a Roman water diviner, which provides yet another answer to the question why the Villa was built so far from Stane Street.

I am grateful to Lord Viscount Mersey and to Captain H. Tupper for their co-operation in permitting me to carry out my researches on their properties.

LETHAL VEINS

BY THE REV. P. SCHILL

(who has been a missionary in India for forty-four years)

This article was first printed in *Searchlight*

In many villages of Chota Nagpur one can see abandoned houses, the mud walls still bravely trying to withstand the onslaught of wind and rain.

What happened ? Who lived there ? Why did they go away ?

The answer to such questions generally conforms to the following pattern : Several inmates of the house fell sick and died prematurely, the cattle too died in their stables and the survivors fled from the terror of the bhuts (evil spirits) to more secure places in Assam or Bhutan.

Doctors are baffled by some diseases, which, in spite of the best medicines, they fail to cure. Veterinaries stand helpless before the abnormal number of cattle fatalities. Gardeners are puzzled at finding in a plantation of fruit trees a line of vigorous trees broken by a stunted growth ; and in spite of all the manuring and replanting nothing wants to succeed on that spot.

Some attribute all this to diabolical intervention ; others, like the aborigines, blame the evil spirits.

What is the reason for all this ?

Recent scientific experiments have shown that the causes are harmful earth radiations : waves produced by the friction of underground water streams over the strata of ground where they pass. In exceptional cases (e.g., mineral waters) these radiations are beneficent, but in most cases they are injurious to health. It has been shown that the atmosphere over those places is ionised—some say that a certain Radom gas is formed—which is cancer provoking.

Fr. Desbuquoit, in his book *Les veines qui tuent* (lethal veins) writes : People or animals and even some plants and trees, occupying for a long time a place irradiated by such a current, grow weaker day by day. Their power of resisting diseases gradually declines, the repairing process of tissues is affected, the white globules of the blood are destroyed and any microbe may then invade the defenceless body.

Epidemics work terrible and sudden havoc but their causes are easily detected and remedied by a good doctor, but these veins work surreptitiously and escape the doctor's diagnosis.

Having seen their fatal action in so many cases, it would be a crime on our part to keep silent about it and leave people in their blissful ignorance. When one comes to read the hundreds of cases reported in the book of Fr. Desbuquoit, one is tempted to conclude with Fr. Lepers, S.J. of Namur, that close to 75 per cent. of all diseases may be traced back to these earth radiations.

Here are a couple of the countless experiments made by scientists and radiesthetists.

Two sets of rabbits from the same litter in healthy conditions were selected. The cage of one set was placed over a healthy zone, the other over a radiated zone. The development of the first set was normal, their fur abundant, vitality high, appetite good, weight from 1300 to 1500 grs., whereas the second set showed equally good appetite, but their development was below normal, their vitality low, their fur thin, dull and easily falling off, and their weight only from 800 to 1100grs. Their skeletons too were underdeveloped and showed signs of rachitis, i.e., swollen bones.

Another experiment positively showed that subterranean water-streams are a cause of cancer. In a town of Germany, doctors and radiesthetists came together to make a plan of the town. The doctors, on their plan, marked the houses and streets affected by cancer. The radiesthetists, on their plan, marked the houses and street where passed a subterranean current. On comparing results it was found that cancer existed only in houses irradiated by a subterranean current.

Having myself examined hundreds, nay thousands of places all over Chota Nagpur, I may be allowed to state here some of my own findings. I found houses where inmates were generally sick or were dying premature deaths; houses inhabited by nervous wrecks or rheumatic cripples, where babies were still-born; houses occupied by blind people or with eye infection; even houses sheltering insane people; all these I found located over underground water-streams.

The village of Putrungi, in Kathahi Ilaga, was being evacuated by its inhabitants, owing to the many fatalities among the babies and children. Only a few houses had remained occupied. "The bhuts eat up our children" they said. With the rod I found three subterranean currents passing right underneath.

In Ghuram (Noatoli Ilaga) a man complained of splitting headaches and prolonged sleeplessness. In spite of all the medicine he had not had a wink of sleep for the last three weeks. I located a subterranean water-stream and told the man to sleep that night in the next house, which I had found outside the range of the harmful water-stream. He did so and soon was sound asleep. His headaches were gone and he was cured without drugs.

In Loakera, along the Palkot road, I came across a lunatic young man of about sixteen years. He was chained to prevent straying in the jungle and harming himself. I found his bed across a subterranean stream. He had to shift only two yards to be out of its range. A year later, at the procession at Noatoli, a young man came to thank me for having cured him. He was the same young man, who now appeared to be quite normal.

One night in a village where I was on tour, they came to wake me to visit a child that was writhing with convulsions: I found

it lying across a subterranean water-stream and asked the mother to take the child to a spot in the house free from radiations. There was an almost instantaneous reaction in the victim. It was soon quiet and had a restful sleep.

It happened to me, when on tour, that I spent sleepless nights. When out of sheer exhaustion I did fall asleep it was to have terrible nightmares. On examining the place the next morning I found I had been sleeping over a subterranean water-stream.

A pleader in Gumla came one day to ask me to examine his house. After going over it in all directions I told him: your house is all right but for one corner room. Then he explained to me that that was the room of his two daughters, who were always ill with some disease or other, whilst the boys who occupied the opposite side of the house were always in good health.

I would like to add a few of the many hundreds of cases reported by Fr. Desbuquoit in his book:

"A mother came to me asking to save her little child. Three doctors had been treating it, but with no success. The third suspected a subterranean current and told her to come to me. As is my custom, I asked the mother not to tell me where the cradle was standing. I had soon located the danger zone. The cradle was found right across it. Four days later, after changing the place, the child had gained one pound and ever since enjoyed good health."

"A young man of seventeen years was suffering from eczema. I was informed and went to examine the house. It was on a subterranean current and was ionised to such a degree that twice already it had been struck by lightning. The young man began to occupy the only room that was free from radiations. Three months later he came to thank me, for by then he was completely cured."

If all this is true, I hear you say, then life on this planet is a nightmare. How has God made this earth a network of harmful radiations that catch us unawares?

To this we must say that God indeed seemed to have given man the knowledge of such waves and the means to avoid them.

The Chinese, as far back as 2,000 years B.C., seem to have known the existence of subterranean water-streams. In those early days they practised water-divining by means of the rod, and before building a temple, a water diviner was called upon to examine the ground for harmful radiations.

A quite recent study of over 200 dolmens in France, Belgium, England and Ireland by M. Louis Merle, a French radiesthetist, shows that the Celts always put their dolmens outside the harmful radiations of subterranean water currents. They all were found parallel to the radiations, never across them. There seemed, however, to be one exception. M. Merle concluded that this was not its original position, and in fact the owner of the property

could only congratulate M. Merle, for he confessed that he himself had removed the dolmen from its original position to his own garden.

The Red Indians of America, when they want to build a new house, first examine the ground in a quite peculiar way. They erect a bamboo fence around the proposed building site. Then they drive in their cattle for one night. In the morning they go and examine where the cattle lay down to sleep ; and that place they choose for the new house.

The pyramids of Egypt, as it appears from recent studies and discoveries, have been built by men who had perfect knowledge of harmful radiations. Inside these colossal structures there is one spot where microbes are unable to subsist and where no corruption can take place. The radiations from the four sides are concentrated on one point where the dead bodies were laid, safe from corruption.

Many cultivators in Chota Nagpur told me that their cattle showed great reluctance to enter the cowshed, and that they had to beat them to get them in ; the stables were located over subterranean currents.

Besides the ordinary means of avoiding those radiations, there are also means to neutralise them. One consists of an insulated wire coil wound over a wooden spool, placed over the central radiation. It is called by the name of its inventor : " Manning's House Protector."

One might perhaps object that it is not advisable to draw the attention of the public to this. They might at once be victims of autosuggestion and start suffering from imaginary diseases, leave their houses and get ruined.

The revelation of a fact that may cause both harm and benefit may be legitimate provided the benefit outweighs by far the harm. Its revelation then may be a duty and silence about it a crime.

In the present case we have on the one side imaginary diseases and probable financial loss to a few. On the other side we have the rescue of many sick people. A radiesthetist can make one avoid a danger zone by shifting a bed by one or two yards only. He can obtain cures which doctors had pronounced incurable. He can save the poor peasant from financial ruin by indicating to him the real cause of his ever-recurring cattle fatalities.

The silence of the radiesthetist might be compared to that of the Pharisee and the Levite, who came across their wounded friend, averted their eyes and quickly passed on in silence.

The truth will free them !

WATER DIVINING IN S. RHODESIA

BY MOTHER M. BENEDICT, O.P.

In my water divining I follow the hints given by good Mr. Foster-Coates. Some diviners here are guided by a line which indicates the presence of an underground stream: the distance of the stream from the line gives an indication of the depth.

My method is simple. First I take a forked twig of any bush, walk slowly along the veld until I get a strong pull downwards, so much so that I am unable to keep the rod horizontal, even to the extent that blisters appear on the fingers, caused by the effort to resist the downward pull of the rod. Then I ascertain the width of the spring approaching the points of the "pull" from the opposite sides; then I walk along the "pull" with the rod to ascertain if it is running water; the rod keeps on pulling the forked end towards me. Then I turn and walk back on the same line and if it is running water, the forked end will pull down away from me. Then I take a small bottle of water in my positive hand and if I get the same reaction I am certain that it is running water. If I get no reaction there is no water but only a dry fissure. I have proved this on boreholes where no water had been obtained.

Next I try to find a stream which runs at right angles to the one I have found—and the point of intersection of these two streams is the point where the borehole should be drilled. To be on the safe side I make a rectangle of the four points of approach of these two streams and where the diagonals cross that is the point for the borehole. At the point of intersection the forked end of the rod jumps sharply upwards and stays there.

As to depth, I hold the rod horizontal, lightly and taut with the two arms pressed lightly against the body as always; then I ask the question intensely "Is there water at, say, 40ft., 50ft., 60ft., 70ft., 80ft., 90ft., 100ft.—until the rod moves downward, then I know the depth. Say the rod moves at 90ft. and keeps on till 120ft., I know I have a good stream, and I tell my clients they should drill to 125ft. or 130ft., even if they get water at 90ft. I usually allow a margin of 20-30ft. to be on the safe side.

Also with regard to quantity, I ask the same question, holding the rod as before: "Are there 70, 80, 100, 200, 400, up to 3,000 gallons per hour." As soon as I have the right number the rod will move downward and I carry on with the question until the rod stops moving. I first test one stream, then the other and then, at the point of intersection as a check-up. I usually allow 300 or so gallons as error.

I have found this method most successful, but no one must be near or talk to distract me in any way. I always tell the people—this is what the rod says, I cannot see underground. If the rod does not tell the truth, it is not my fault. I always ask them to get a second opinion, but people are not keen on doing this.

Doing two boreholes a day is as much as I can manage, the concentration exhausts one completely and I usually have to rest for a few hours afterwards.

Once I had to find water on a four-acre plot, not at all a promising site—plenty of rocks and boulders and a few small streams at regular intervals. I worked half a day there, the people there were almost in despair, as it would have meant selling their homestead. At last I found two streams intersecting right at the corner of their property, so much so that the drilling machine had to be erected partly on the neighbour's property—2,000 gallons at 122ft. My diagnosis was so correct that the owner thought that there was something supernatural about it, which of course was out of the question unless the good God had pity on them in their great need. Their neighbour, a rich man, I believe had eight boreholes drilled without success. During the drought years, 1949-54 I was able to help many people. On one farm I found water 2,000 gallons plus; they could not measure the quantity. It was phyllite formation.

SEARCH FOR THE MISSING

A NEW TECHNIQUE

BY W. SERVIRANX

Translated from an article in *La Radiesthésie pour Tous*, January, 1961, with the permission of the Editor.

If radiesthetists do not always succeed in finding the object of their search they do so sufficiently often to have established the possibility of this procedure.

Methods employed and recommended by me for improving the tactile sensitivity have been followed with advantage by several operators.

In this article I am describing a technique for getting into *rapport* with the missing person before starting the actual search. That it prolongs the time taken to reach a result seems to me no bad thing as mistakes must often arise through the operator's desire to provide with all speed an indication regarding a person he has never seen and will perhaps never succeed in making contact.

In every case a good photograph of the person in question is required and several specimens of his handwriting.

Placing a piece of tracing paper over the photograph and using a pencil, one should trace the features, the arrangement of the hair, the eyes, the eyebrows, the nose, the mouth and the ears, taking care not to damage the photograph by using too much pressure. This should be done several times so as to grasp the appearance of the person represented.

Having done this one should close the eyes and try to envisage the person and get some idea of his disposition.

The next step is to trace specimens of the handwriting so as to appreciate his psychological make-up. It is well known that the modern psychologist does this to arrive at a better understanding of the mentality of the people he is studying.

Only after these preliminaries and above all in the absence of the applicant with his misleading suppositions, should one start the actual search. Having achieved close contact with the person by tracing his photograph and grasped something of his psychological nature by tracing his handwriting there is small risk of confusing him with someone else and so losing trace. There will also be less of a barrier between him and the operator, if the disappearance is voluntary; the operator would still be able to trace him.

To sum up: The radiesthetist should:

1. make tracings of the photograph of the person wanted
2. visualise his face
3. trace specimens of his handwriting

By so doing he would more often localise the individual and discover his fate from a distance.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES

Translated from the *Zeitschrift RGS* (Radiästhesie-Geopathie-Strahlenbiologie), St. Gallen, Switzerland, and reproduced with the permission of the Editor.

The attention of readers is drawn to the article entitled "The Mental Attitude" in *B.S.D.J.* XV, p. 342, in which the significance is explained of the initial letters IM, CM and OM, which frequently occur in articles in Continental journals in references to dowsing or radiesthesia.

IM—Interrogation Mentale (Geistige Fragestellung or mental questioning).

Questions have to be definite and precise, adapted to a positive or negative answer.

CM—Convention Mentale (Geistige Abredung or mental convention).

A systematic interpretation of the movement of the dowser's instrument.

OM—Orientation Mentale (Geistige Einstellung or mental orientation).

A passive attitude of intuition and receptivity—free from a purposeful desire to find the objective.

The Editor of R.G.S. begins by stressing the importance of recording practical results and of reporting all genuine cases to him for study and review. Proven results will give him the information required to refute the objections of sceptical opponents.

There follow six cases of well-attested dowsing operations.

The pendulum enables a sister to trace her brother

After a lecture in Meiringen on "Radiesthesia and its Possibilities," a woman in the audience related how she had had no news of

her brother who had been in Germany before the Second World War. The frontier was closely guarded, but, being a pendulist, she tried to get contact with her brother by means of her pendulum. In a state of passive concentration she, at her home in Switzerland, sought to locate her brother in Germany over a map of that country. The pendulum gyrated vigorously over Dresden. Her sister hardly believed that her brother could be in that town, as he had never before been in Dresden, but had been working in South Germany. However, she concluded that her brother was alive. After the end of the war the brother returned to Switzerland. He told his sister that he had been held by the Nazis four years in Dresden for forced labour in an underground munitions factory. The pendulum had spoken truly.

The Pendulum finds an underground water pipe

Herr Jordi, President of the SGR Group of Emmenthal, practises the pendulum as a hobby. It happened that he was on a business trip in his car and passed a party of roadworkers who had opened up a strip in the road. As the workmen knew him to be a pendulist they greeted him with mocking cries of "Help us to find the pipe with your pendulum, we have dug for it in vain." "You have dug in the wrong place," Herr Jordi retorted. Drawing the pendulum from his pocket he examined the road and marked the spot where they should have dug; however he omitted to give the depth. He continued on his journey. When he passed the place two hours later, the pipe lay exposed exactly on the spot he had indicated.

Finding water by radiesthesia

Herr Trüssel, likewise a keen member of the Emmenthal Group before joining the SGR Section, was searching for the old water main on his patch of ground with his rod. By skill or chance he found it, but he did not know how to estimate the depth. In a course of Radiesthesia he learnt the technique of depthing with the rod and then searched for a second stream of water on his patch to augment the supply from the main. With rod and pendulum Herr Trüssel determined the vertical and side bands, the depth and the yield in litres per minute. The neighbours watched the digging with scepticism and interest and were not a little surprised when his efforts were crowned with complete success. Ever since Herr Trüssel has been applied to by farmers in the neighbourhood far and wide with successful results. Geological radiesthesia can certainly be learnt!

Mental radiesthesia in the office

Herr Lüthy, a loyal member of the Biel Group of SGR, is well known as a good radiesthetist and teleradiesthetist. When he entered the office he found it in a state of agitation because the receipt for a discharged bill had been mislaid. So Herr Lüthy

came to the rescue with his pendulum and dowsed mentally over the drawers one by one, watched incredulously by the observers. Then he quietly pointed at a certain drawer before which the pendulum had gyrated (CM). The files in it were examined and to the amazement and complete surprise of the office staff, the receipt was discovered.

The Pendulum is rightly called a detector

The writer of these lines was staying for his summer holidays by the sea in Italy. Apart from making a number of friends while bathing, he found the conversations which took place often useful. So it happened that one day an interested circle was discussing Radiesthesia. Several people said they had heard of it as an entertaining amusement. Now it happened that next day in cutting down bamboos a good new knife had been lost, all search for which had been in vain. I was hunted out and requested to conjure up the lost knife. My first question (IM) was "Where did you last have the knife?" The place was on a sandhill on the foreshore covered with brushwood. A light rain was falling after lunch and no one was about; I thought the time very suitable and began my search with the pendulum. I walked round the sandhill searching for a line. Violent oscillations pointed in a direction across the sandy hillock (CM). I had to find a second line of oscillation from another point so as to get an intersection which would indicate the position of the object. At that moment the owner of the knife came up and looked at me expectantly. I asked him to stand still and concentrate on the shape of the knife, and I did so also. I strode round him slowly and deliberately and the pendulum again oscillated strongly in a certain direction. I followed the line up the hillock to the point of intersection with the first line I had found. It lay halfway up and I walked over the point of intersection. By disturbing the light sandy soil, it trickled off the knife and exposed it to view. There was great rejoicing over this and *Zeitschrift RGS* has gained two new subscribers.

Contra factum non valet argumentum

A missing person traced by map and pendulum

Herr Schlacher, a member of the Emmenthal SGR Group, sent the following report to the Editor.

On March 22nd search was started for Joseph Gabriel, a farmer, of Gettnau (Lucerne), who had been missing since March 20th. As I knew the man I determined to try to trace him with a pendulum over a map and told the police who were leading the search that I was going to do so. Thereon I got a map from the office of the Parish Council on a scale of 1 : 500 and a sample of the missing man from his house and proceeded with my search.

I began with mental questioning (IM): "Is he alive?" To obtain the CM reaction I had stipulated with my subconscious that

a clockwise gyration with the pendulum should be positive, i.e., living, and counter clockwise gyration negative, i.e., dead. The gyration was negative so the man was dead.

As I knew that his last stopping place had been his home, my next question was: "Whither had he gone?" The pendulum swung towards the village. "Is he on the ground or in the water?" Answer, "Water." "In what position is he lying, flat or doubled up?" Answer, "flat." This information sufficed me for the time being and I went on with my work.

During the night, when all was quiet, I searched with the pendulum along the stream in the village and found a place where it flowed through a large conduit. In the morning I went to this spot with my pendulum.

The official search carried out meanwhile had been without result; the police dogs had found no trail. In the afternoon the stream through the village was cut off, so that the search in the upper part of the village could be carried out more closely. Wearing gum boots, I then entered the dark 100-metre-long conduit and waded to the spot where, on the surface I had got a reaction with the pendulum, and, lo and behold! there was the body at the exact spot the pendulum had indicated, and where, in the open, I had got a reaction. It was the spot I had pointed out to the parish clerk on the map that morning and the result was a confirmation of the practical value of Radiesthesia. The body was in the conduit lying slightly bent.

The whole search party was surprised at the result of my penduling. The man, after visiting the tavern, must have fallen into the stream and been carried about 500 metres down it. May it be my lot on some future occasion to give timely information of missing people while they are yet living!

DOWSING AND REICHENBACH'S "OD"

The gift is in the man and not in the rod

BY DR. RAIMUND PISSIN

Translated from an article in *Zeitschrift für Radiästhesie*, Nov./Dec., 1960, and reproduced with the permission of the Editor.

Arguments about the Rod have been raging for many generations. The word "rage" may strike many readers as an exaggeration, but a glance at a list of all the controversial literature on the subject will suffice to show them that this is not so. The battle in which such words as superstition, swindle, self-deception, so often occur is rather like a wrangle behind the scenes in a theatre, and may be compared with a mighty tug-of-war in which the victory gradually inclines to the side of the Rod's adherents, for slowly and surely from the ranks of the fanatical opponents of this primeval tool of mankind—especially geologists with whom it competes—there emerge more and more advocates in its favour, convinced by their own experiences. The result of this struggle can be summed up in the following words:

There is a small group of specially gifted people who are able to indicate underground streams, mineral ores, deposits of salt and seams of coal.

This fact has been known for many centuries and proved by endless experience; it is as unquestionable as the fall of meteors and the rare phenomenon of globular lightning, which, though witnessed by few, are never doubted.

Three hundred years ago there was little inclination to dispute on theoretical-dogmatic lines, for a more unprejudiced view was held about a craft which was of obvious value in the mining of metal and silver ores, and at that time the dowser enjoyed an honourable position in the Oberherz with its seven towns—the classic square mile of the geologists between Goslar (Rammelsburg), Clausthal, Wildeman—as was indeed his due, and here it was that the huge silver tankard, its lid adorned with the figures of two dowsers, had its home.

The chief mining officer in Clausthal, the seat of the Academy of Mines, was guardian of this work of art till the First World War. It weighs nine pounds, is 35cm. high and has a diameter of 19cm.; the tankard holds 4 litres. Inside it there is a small silver ladder and on the underside of the lid a humorous inscription which compares the descent of the miner down the mine to the drinking of the wine. The dowsing rod on the lid can be turned round.

*What exactly is the Rod and how does it work? The original shape of this "golden rod," as it was reverently called, is a fork-

* Readers will notice that this article is complementary to that by Hans Möring in *B.S.D.J.* XVI, p. 99, and that, being mainly historical, some of the matter in it appears somewhat elementary.

shaped, green and flexible stick which the dowser held in his hands with the knuckles either down or up, while he walked over the ground to be examined. Held at first in a horizontal position, it suddenly rises or dips independently of the dowser's will, or makes other movements. At the place where the movement ceases the experienced dowser now declares that beneath the ground there is water or a deposit of some kind (ore, salt, coal, potash, etc.) according to the nature of the rod's movement. The objection still sometimes raised that the movements of the rod are independent of the dowser himself, was opposed over two hundred years ago by careful investigators who had experimented with the rod and pendulum. I will mention only Jon. Gottfried Zeidler and the talented Italian Amoretti without going into details. The objection is clearly untenable seeing that true sensitives can locate their objectives without a rod or any other tool. This practice is by no means unusual and proves that the phenomenon is due to the man and not to his tool.

In former times the chief task of the dowser was the search for mineral veins, but nowadays other methods are available for this purpose. In those days the search for water was not so pressing and important as it is in modern industrialised Europe; it was only saline water (brine) which was in demand, and free play was given officially to the dowser for this purpose. Here is one well authenticated example. In the sixties of the seventeenth century the salt wells of Sulza gave out completely, the works having fallen into decay as a result of the Thirty Years' War. In 1667 Duke Frederick William III of Saxony appointed a commission for their restoration and an "extraordinary" dowser was found who successfully discovered an excellent well. The "*Studiosus Sulzensis*" (later Magister) Matthes Willen, describes this in detail in his "True and complete report on divining rods such as were used at Sulza on the Ilmen at the exposure of a salt well." "Since they can by means of a twig establish the zone or vein of salt with a fair amount of accuracy," so it runs; on September 18th, 1667, a shaft was started "close to the veins beneath the Herlitzberge . . . In 1669 after a splendid well had again been found in the shaft begun on September 18th, 1667, the salt works were reopened and to everyone's joy a rich return was anticipated."

The materialistic outlook of the nineteenth century was understandingly opposed to the divining rod as a "superstition of the Middle Ages." For a long time it was forgotten when, in many lands and in many localities by unnamed dowsers, its use was revived. That the tradition was never extinguished is proved by the title page of the "*Complete introduction to the art of mining*," written by Professor Moritz Ferdinand Gaetzschmann, of Freiburg, in Saxony, published in 1856, which shows a dowser whose reports were followed.

It was not till the beginning of the century that two Prussian magistrates appear on the scene, who, through their remarkable skill, achieved great success and obtained general recognition, so that even scientific journals took notice of them. The old struggle immediately flared up again with renewed vehemence, wherein geologists took the lead with the sharpened truculence inspired by jealousy. (Exactly 150 years before Goethe had written to the friend of his youth, Knebel: "One does not realise how much of the dead and dying sciences contain until one studies them seriously and thoroughly. And therefore it seems to me that really scientifically minded people are inspired by a spirit of sophistry rather than by a love of truth").

I will first mention the Landrat (magistrate) von Uslar, who was sent to German South-West Africa at the instance of Kaiser Wilhelm II (early in 1906 to September, 1908). There he revealed his astonishing skill on numerous occasions in his search for water, according to the records finding wells in completely unknown and waterless areas in more than 80 per cent. of his locations and accurately predicting the depths in 90 per cent. of them.

The other Landrat, Cai von Bülow-Bothkamp, had, several years before, made successful experiments in connection with deep borings at the Imperial Northern Wharf in Kiel, of which a complete report was published in the official publication of the Board of Works. I mention Bülow because he established the important fact corroborated by hundreds of observations that lightning almost always strikes over underground water and consequently on houses and trees situated thereon. (In this connection the more recent observations of Dr. Deibel must be taken into consideration—Editor of *Zeitschrift*).

Soon afterwards abundant proof of the reality of the phenomenon of dowsing was provided—in some measure officially—by the terrible experiences of the First World War. This war afforded in several of its waterless areas, the opportunity of convincing all but the prejudiced. In those days it seemed to a champion of the rod to furnish a thousandfold verification of this indubitable possession of mankind. But mankind forgets all too quickly. Of a fulness of names at least two of those who were famous must be mentioned. First place must be given to Major Otto Edler von Graeve, who a year before the war had made a name for himself by the location on the ground of the Senking Sparherd factory in Hildesheim, where contrary to the advice of geologists, he had discovered a strong source of water. Afterwards he achieved astonishing success in the Near East, in Palestine, in the Sinai Peninsula and on the Suez Canal. He used a stiff iron rod which moved with such force that it broke the buttons on his uniform so that he tied a pad of webbing over it. When a commander in the Turkish army, he wore a badge showing his dowsing rod resembling the blade of a skate on the lapels of his uniform. In

1916 the consul, Dr. Th. Preyer, recorded in one of the Ullstein military treatises how, as a sceptic, he accompanied Major von Graeve on his expedition : "Two deposits of water in a completely waterless region in the middle of a desert afforded the clearest proof of the value of the divining rod, as yet scientifically unrecognised ; there within a circuit of 20 km. where water was unknown, von Graeve discovered supplies at depths of 25 to 50 metres." In the Austrian army Lt.-Colonel Beichl played a similarly important roll in the department of water supply, notably in the Carso region.*

The geologist, Dr. Lukas Waagen, of the Imperial Geological Institute of Vienna, who was employed for fifteen years in this wild limestone mountain area, and was thoroughly acquainted with its geological peculiarities, gave the following opinion about him : "Beichl has performed much the same services as those of Graeve in the Sinai desert, in connection with our settlements in the Carso. At places where neither the geologist nor the local hydrographer had succeeded in providing water, there are now wells."

The most capable dowzers in these and in former times are, without doubt, supersensitives, though, I am prepared to say, people of only average intelligence. Presumably the Rod means for them nothing more than a primitive but convenient tool for rendering more visible strong stimulations in their nervous system, emanating from underground springs, mineral and coal deposits. Such was the hypothesis of Professor Dr. Salomon, geologist at Heidelberg University (1916), who held that the nervous system of certain specially adapted people "through radiations or emanations, or some kinds of electric or magnetic, especially perhaps some yet unknown processes, could be excited."

I will now quote some particularly noteworthy cases of former times. In the last decade of the eighteenth century one of the most famous dowzers was a man named Pennet. The physicist, Thouvenel had studied, what he termed "the graphing of mines," and had become convinced by numerous tests that Pennet possessed the ability of discovering underground streams, deposits of coal, salt and ores by means of a special sense which was closely connected with involuntary movements of a pendulum or rod held in the hand. About 1792 Thouvenel betook himself with Pennet to Mailand, in order to convince the famous mineralogist, Carlo Amoretti (1741-1816), of the reality of this remarkable phenomenon. From his own observations Amoretti had hitherto doubted the reality of "mineralscopy," but was overborne by Pennet and Thouvenel. He carried out numerous tests on his own and discovered the same sensitivity in himself and four hundred

* The wooden divining rod used by Lt.-Colonel Beichl was an exhibit in the Army Museum at Vienna, where I saw it in 1936. See *B.S.D.J.* II, p. 331.—Editor.

other people. Amoretti, who devoted twenty years to these studies and published important papers, some translated into German, had drawn the attention of the famous mathematician Laplace (1749-1827) to these phenomena. Laplace, without carrying out any tests himself, had recorded his opinions on our problem, some of which are of value even to-day and worthy of attention. In his "Theory of Probabilities" he wrote as follows :

"Of all instruments which we can apply to the study of the unexplained forces of Nature, the nerves are the most sensitive. By their help electricity in its weakest form has been discovered. The remarkable phenomena arising from the extreme sensitiveness of the nerves of certain individuals has led to the conviction of the existence of a hitherto unknown natural force which has been called animal magnetism. We are so far from knowing all natural forces, that it would be a poor sort of philosophy which denied the existence of phenomena solely because they cannot be explained by our present standard of knowledge."

In 1748 an investigator reported regarding a medium that without a rod he could sense "in his body," subterranean seams of coal. In the archives of Aarau likewise, a medium states that without a rod he perceives layers of coal by convulsive movements, difficulties in breathing, feebleness and so on. Amoretti also carried out experiments for a year with a man who recognised the presence of coal by a bitter taste in his mouth, whilst another of his subjects declared that bituminous coal seemed to draw him towards it. We all remember the place in *Faust*, Part II, Act I (the Emperor's palace) where the author in a humorous aside in the "murmur" of the crowd describes the sensations which, according to popular tradition, buried treasure gives rise to:

*Like lead it lies my foot about
Cramped is my arm—'tis only gout—
Twitchings I have in my great toe—
Down all my back strange pains I know—
Such indications make it clear
That sunless treasures are here.

Perhaps mankind preserves traces of an organ of sense which must have been very highly developed in primitive men and is still apparent in beasts of prey, police dogs, and other animals such as camels which can sense water in the desert at a distance of 20 km. This sense organ seems to be inherent in specially gifted people. That Goethe believed this to be the case is shown in references in his *Wahlverwandtschaften* (Elective Affinities) which have a direct bearing on our subject :

Ottolie (the heroine of the story) experiences over a certain spot a continuous feeling of discomfort, causing a pain in the left side of her head. Examination shows that at this spot there is a seam of coal. An episode occurs in which the friend and

* As translated by Anna Swanwick : Bohn's Standard Library.

companion of the Earl (visitors at the castle) produces a plate full of metal objects and a pendulum consisting of a piece of metal at the end of a string. Ottilie was called upon to try her hand. She holds the pendulum at rest over the plate on the table, but in a moment it begins to move first to one side, then to the other, now in curves, now in ellipses or else describing a series of straight lines—doing all that the Earl's friend expected. Ottilie good naturedly continues the experiments, till she is obliged to stop as her headache has come on again.*

"The gift is in the man, not in the tool." The important question now arises: what is the nature of this unknown energy of terrestrial origin? What is the nature of this nervous stimulus which affects the dowser's sense organ, enervates him whilst assuring him that at a certain spot beneath his feet there is a flow of water, deposit of coal, ore, salt and so on.

About 1430 Andreas de Solea, when mayor of Goslar, entertained the possibility that there might be some kind of vapour rising from underground springs, etc., which affected the dowser. For five centuries investigators have from time to time expressed similar opinions. I have already mentioned the speculations of Professor Salomon, which were quite generally held. That there is perhaps a single stimulating force common to all these underground sources of energy, was shown seventy years before Professor Salomon, by the unfortunately neglected investigations of Count Von Reichenbach (1788-1869)† whose name occurs in the title of this brief survey of a highly complex subject.

Charles Baron von Reichenbach was a distinguished chemist in his day, the discoverer of paraffin and creosote, member of numerous academies and learned societies, a wealthy industrialist of Schloss Reisenberg, near Vienna; Free Citizen of his native town of Stuttgart and a brilliant investigator and experimenter. He had a century before carried out very careful and thorough experiments with some 160 sensitives of both sexes and had formed the opinion that emanations of an "energetic" kind are associated with objects in all realms of Nature and can be formed the opinion that emanations of an "energetic" are associated with objects in all realms of Nature and which can be seen and felt by a relatively small number of people, and that their reality is indisputable. Reichenbach called these emanations "Od." He discovered by degrees that the main sources of Od were: "Crystals, sun and moon, animals and human beings, chemicals including fermentation and putrefaction, sound, friction

* See descriptions in *Elective Affinities in Novels and Tales of Goethe*, translated by J. A. Froude and R. D. Boylan; Bell, 1913. The story shows that the use of the pendulum was known in Germany in the middle of the eighteenth century.

† See the article about Count von Reichenbach by Lucian Landau in *B.S.D.J.* XIII, p. 220.

from running water, heat, electricity, in short the whole material world in different degrees—they all emit perceptible and visible phenomena which cannot be classed with any known force but which afford a starting point for the study of a common origin.” (See his *Letters on Od and Magnetism*).

Besides a series of other works, Reichenbach has described his discoveries in :

Der Sensitive Mensch und sein Verhalten zum Ode (The Sensitive and his relation to Od).

From considerations of space details cannot here be given. It must suffice to emphasise that darkness is essential to make the emanations of Od visible. Given this, sensitives can see the light from Od developing ; but they sense it also in all the chemical and physical processes, both in positive and negative forms ; they feel it, not only with the tips of their fingers but with their whole body, as a pleasant or unpleasant sensation, cool or tepid and so on. Here followed Reichenbach's experiments on the search for underground water ! Let him speak for himself :

“ Also water shaken up in a stoppered bottle became luminous and in the left hand tepid ; as soon as it came to rest it became invisible in a few seconds and gradually cooled off. Now something unusual occurred to me, do not be alarmed ! Nothing more or less than the divining rod, so often abused ; the water seekers, the well-finders, came to my mind. Why, I thought, if shaken up water generates Od, should not flowing water do the same thing ? It is also water in friction. To prove this I wrapped a glass tube thickly in paper, put it at once in the left hand of a sensitive and poured into it through a glass funnel from a glass jar a continuous stream. All sensitives said that they felt warmth through the paper as long as I was pouring, but coolness returned as soon as I stopped. If I made this experiment in darkness, the water in the funnel during the pouring out and immediately whilst running down the pipe, became luminescent. There was no doubt that in the mere passing through the pipe the water developed Od ; my hope grew. . . . Now I led Fräulein Zinkel (October, 1850) into a large field in the forest on my Reisenberg estate, through which a water main had been laid by one of my predecessors, on the surface of which nothing could be discerned.” The result, to put it shortly, was that Fräulein Zinkel and later on others of my collaborators felt in their limbs the flowing water with accuracy where the pipe was laid.” An experiment of the opposite kind which refuted any obvious objection on the grounds of telepathic suggestion, occurred by a lucky accident. One day some strongly biased experimenters in passing over the field felt nothing at all—contrary to expectation and to Reichenbach's great astonishment. It turned out that some workmen who were fitting the installations at the source of supply, had cut off the water several days before.

Reichenbach's observations and investigations are convincingly logical. Remaining apparently almost unnoticed in the nineteenth century, they deserve to-day an unprejudiced examination ! They would perhaps provide ideas for improved methods for the discovery of deposits of oil and other terrestrial treasures.

NOTES AND NEWS

With reference to the article on Bignor Villa on page 207, Major Pogson has marked the line of the stream he has located on the appropriate sheet of the O.S. map on the 25,344 inches to the mile scale. Captain Tupper has told me that he would be glad if any of our members would try to find the position of the supposititious well. The field south of the Villa, and that immediately north, are under grass, but the field further north is sown to corn and should not be entered.

The Villa is open daily, except on Mondays, from March 18th to October 31st.

I will send the map to any reliable dowser who would like to try his hand. Editor.

* * * *

A most interesting address on "The Kahunas of Polynesia," was given to the Society on March 23rd by Major D. B. Stevens. As the substance of this lecture was virtually the same as that of the article published in *Light*, No. 3440 (Autumn 1959), which was reproduced in *B.S.D.J.* 108 (June, 1960), it is not reprinted in the present journal.

* * * *

The Reception this year was held at 11 Chandos Street on April 12th and was attended by about 34 members and their friends. A few more who were expected were unfortunately prevented from coming. The main attraction of the afternoon was an extremely informative address on "The Necessity for Dowsing," given by Colonel K. W. Merrylees, which clearly interested all members of the audience whether they practised water divining or not.

Everyone seemed to enjoy the afternoon and to find pleasant companionship with others hitherto unknown to them.

* * * *

In a letter of February 11th this year, Mr. H. O. Busby, of Cowra, N.S.W., writes: "Recently a Canning Company asked me to examine an area of ground for water supplies for irrigation. The requirements are large, round about 40,000 gallons per hour. I looked for magmatic supplies as they appear to be the only source of large quantities. I marked three sites and recommended going to 60, 70 and 70 feet respectively to reach the springhead in each, in order to get the full amount available. The driller told me that the first was drilled to 50 feet; the water rose to 24 feet from the surface. A testing pump was put down to 41 feet; the test at that depth was 10,000 g.p.h.—very promising when properly developed. As the bore put down was only six inches in diameter it could not admit sufficient water through gravel and sand.

"The two other sites were also drilled but have not yet been tested. The driller said that in his opinion there was more water in each of them than in the first tested one."

In a further letter of March 1st, Mr. Busby continues the story: "The driller tested the second bore to 9,000 g.p.h.—again excellent water. He made rather a mistake in this bore. The casing had been pulled up by some misunderstanding. He did not like putting casing down in a previously drilled bore so picked a spot a few feet away without consulting me. This spot was just off the main springhead and would only get backwater from it in the gravels, so he did not get the full quantity available by any means. Also he only went to 50 feet."

In a letter of May 2nd: "I was proved to be correct in the siting of the bores, all of them proving to be producers of large supplies of high-class water. Like many others the directors of the Canning Company do not believe in dowsing. One of them chose a site close to the one tested at 10,000 gallons per hour and ordered it to be drilled; the yield was about 300 g.p.h."

* * * *

In *The Tablet* of March 4th, in the Section "From Our Notebook," there is a paragraph headed "David the Water-Diviner" which begins as follows: "Father Illtud Evans, O.P., preaching at the annual St. David's Day Mass in London on Wednesday, reminded the congregation that *Dewi Dyfrwr* (David the Waterman) was one of the traditional names of the patron saint of Wales . . ."

In the book, *Great Hermits and Fathers of the Church*,* the following passage occurs:—St. David is generally represented standing on the hill miraculously raised for him, addressing listening crowds with the dove on his shoulder. More rarely he is alone, and several fountains of water are springing up near him, in allusion, say some, to his having more than once saved his people in times of drought . . .

* By Mrs. Arthur Bell, 1902

REVIEWS

THE UNCONSCIOUS MIND

by

KENNETH WALKER, F.R.C.S.

Published by RIDER & COMPANY, London, 21s. net

Mr. Kenneth Walker and his books must be far too well known to the majority of dowsers to need any introduction, but as the *Journal* reaches many readers in distant parts of the world it is as well to state here that Mr. Walker is an eminent surgeon who has published books on a variety of subjects, medical, technical and philosophical. Many of these have been widely acclaimed and several have been reprinted in cheaper editions.

The present book should have an equally wide appeal. Mr. Walker begins by giving a summary of the various psychological theories concerning the nature and function of the unconscious mind. He has stated his case as simply as possible, his book being written for the benefit of the lay reader as well as for those who have already given study to the subject.

From there Mr. Walker proceeds to cover a very wide field with chapters devoted to Psychical Research and the Phenomena of Inspiration; Telepathy; The Scientific Investigation of Telepathy; Prophetic Dreams; Mind and Body; The Divining Art; Radiesthesia and Radionics; Apparitions; The Survival Problem; The Medium's Evidence in Favour of a Personal Survival; and finally "The Significance of the Whole."

Obviously it has been impossible in the scope of one book to do more than touch briefly on each section and, since it is impossible to satisfy everybody, Mr. Walker's choice of case histories and illustrations to his theme will doubtless come under fire from the experts in the various subjects. But what has emerged must surely be of great value to all who are interested in the exposition of this widely diversified study of the unconscious mind.

In reading this book, one rather has the feeling that Mr. Walker's active mind is already concerned with the book's successor. Time is so seldom on the side of an author, but even so one feels that more time might have been spent on a book of this scope, and it certainly deserved better proof reading and indexing, and perhaps a better bibliography.

Nevertheless, the book will satisfy a widely felt need for a good book on this theme. It should be invaluable to dowsers and it is to be hoped that they will read the book *as a whole*. Those who hold to the purely physical explanation of the divining art, and those who hold to the purely mental explanation, will surely have to come to terms with each other, since mind and matter would appear to be different aspects of the same whole.

The book is recommended to anyone who is really interested in a subject in which he or she is, willy-nilly, personally involved. The ensuing arguments and controversy will certainly stimulate some conscious mental processes. It is to be hoped that there will be a successor in which Mr. Walker will develop the theme of "The Unconscious Mind" still further.

N.M.

MAGNET DOWSING
OR
THE MAGNET STUDY OF LIFE

By BENGYTOSH BHATTACHARYYA, Calcutta, 1960. Rs. 6.00. Pp. 112

Magnet Dowsing is a singularly difficult book to review. It would be easy to dismiss it with a few slick phrases such as "a gold mine for the gadgeteer," "superstition run riot" or, alternatively, "the apotheosis of physical dowsing." For it is all of these things; yet also more. How much more is difficult to assess without prolonged study, much thought and, above all, practical experiment.

It is challenging, for instance, when the author states categorically that "the magnet is a repository of divine power and therefore it has the three divine qualities of omniscience, omnipotence and omnipresence." Having just bought a magnet for 4½d. at a toyshop, I find that hard to swallow: but that my magnet, and magnetism itself, may be the *manifestation* of a higher force, even a force that comes close to or is contained in the Divine Breath, seems not impossible.

So, while the book has sections for beginners and for advanced workers, it is possibly full of red herrings for the learner and above the heads of many of the advanced. Magnets have been used more practically and "scientifically" by Turenne and Lesourd without any suggestion of metaphysics, while at first sight the plenitude of charts (with or without magnets) would appear to have no advantage over a free pendulum and mental orientation. The essence of a chart, as I see it, is some definitely radiesthetic quality in the drawing itself, imparted by shape, proportions, symbolism or waves of form: and therefore widely different charts for different purposes. If it be claimed that the magnets overcome this need for variety, then I suspect it is the quality behind magnetism which is responsible, a quality which the advanced worker and metaphysician has developed within himself; which brings us back to simple mental orientation.

The chapter on colour, gems and chakras is interesting and provocative and, as the author agrees, subject to argument. Considerable knowledge of Hindu philosophy would be required to understand this chapter thoroughly. There is also one marked discrepancy in the readings of the Brunler Scale as well as a national flavouring, as in Max Freedom Long's descriptions of it.

It would seem that, apart from Mr. Wethered's first book, the author has little practical acquaintance with European "radi-esthesia." Nevertheless, the established radiesthetist could read this book with profit, picking up ideas here and there, rejecting others; while the research worker and philosopher might recognise not only matter of intense interest but starting points for new lines of research.

J. B.-P.

LA RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

JANUARY

p. 3. Adjustable angle rods.—A correspondent has invented a pair of angle rods in which the longer sections of the rods have adjustable extensions, the shorter ends being free to rotate in handles. The metal extensions are fixed to the rods by screws, and the inventor employs

a pendulum to find the best adjustment of these extensions for a given prospection.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 5. Recharging the sympathetic nervous system.—W. Herrinckx begins by saying that the most important fact in experiments on the sympathetic nervous system is that when the left side of a subject is connected to the negative pole (zinc) of an electric battery of several volts, the radiesthetic length of his "sympathetic wave" increases. The normal reading for this is about 160 mm. If contact is maintained between the negative pole of a 4.5-volt battery (as used for electric torches) and the left wrist of the subject for an hour, the sympathetic wave is improved for several hours. With continued treatment of an hour a day, the sympathetic nervous system maintains a reading of 160 mm. for some time, while adverse symptoms will be ameliorated.

p. 7. Will water fail us?—In an article in the monthly review *Transmondia* (November, 1960), Marcel Carpentier-Chabignaud recalls that the problem of water supplies applies to temperate zones, where rainfalls are plentiful, as well as in the arid regions. He has constructed a map of the large subterranean water courses of France, which in general flow at a depth of more than 200 m., with a mean thickness of about 100 m. and a width varying from 10 to 40 m., or more. The writer believes there is a need to make a complete survey of such water resources, and it has been ascertained that he would welcome the collaboration of radiesthetists. He is also interested in mineral and oil resources.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 9. Alive or dead!—Observing that different methods have been proposed for ascertaining whether a person is alive or dead, L. Declercq describes simple tests which he believes to be dependable for finding if a person is alive or dead and, if alive, whether he is in good health.

p. 11. Early exercises.—The beginner in radiesthesia is advised not to try and impress his friends by finding hidden objects or money, but to concentrate on things which directly concern him, or rather his subconscious mind, such as his comfort, health, pleasures and well being. Before going out he can ask his pendulum if it is going to rain, writing his question on a square piece of paper. Such small beginnings will lead to reliable methods later on.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 13. "The Key to Universal Movement."—Homer Charbonneau begins by telling us that there is an ancient symbol dating back at least 20,000 years, which is known as "The Key of Universal Movement." The design appears in M. J. Churchward's *The Children of Mu*. The writer has found, with the help of a Universal Pendulum, that on points of this symbol the radiation Red corresponds to telluric waves and its centre reacts to Violet, corresponding to cosmic waves. Following this work he designed a radionic board incorporating the symbol, with which he claims to be able to normalise human organs and chakras.

p. 15. Seven neglected questions.—Seven questions are posed, said to be of high importance to specialists in professional orientation, which are nevertheless neglected by them. In answering these questions the writer approaches them from the point of view of radiesthesia, which he thinks is well calculated to resolve them.

p. 17. The control of vitamins.—Vitamin intake by individuals needs to be carefully controlled, as it is easy to take too much of a particular vitamin. Believing that it is desirable to have not only witnesses of individual vitamins, but witnesses of main groups of

vitamins, Jean Martin reproduces in this article energy diagrams of these groups, so that it can be ascertained whether they are properly balanced in any one individual.

p. 19. Tracing missing persons.—Various suggestions have been made for increasing the competence of radiesthetists in tracing missing persons. Now W. Servranx puts forward new suggestions, the idea being that the operator should become more closely identified with the appearance and character of the person sought. He suggests taking a photograph of the lost person, placing pieces of tracing paper over it and outlining in pencil the main features of the person from his photograph. This can be repeated several times. Also, by tracing the missing person's handwriting, as is done by graphologists, the operator should become closely identified with his character. All this, it is claimed, should help in the subsequent radiesthetic prospection.

p. 20. The letters of the alphabet.—Like numbers, letters of the alphabet are also said to have hidden forces or radiesthetic influences. The letter T is said to make an excellent compass, its cross stroke giving to the pendulum oscillations in the direction of the North, and its base of the South. Properly orientated, the letter T will sustain strong gyrations of the pendulum. The letter A is said to be perhaps the simplest amplifier we know. For work with letters, these should be drawn at least 4 cm. high.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 21. Food and radiesthetic sensitivity.—It is pointed out that, apart from those of a lymphatic or sluggish temperament, most people have diminished sensitivity after their meal times. It is also suggested that your radiesthetic sensitivity will be at a maximum if you eat just those foods which are best suited for it, and that in the long run a day's fast per week will increase your sensitivity.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 23. Asking the pendulum !—To ask the pendulum is to interrogate one's subconscious mind. But the logic of the subconscious is not that of the conscious mind, and that is why the answers often mislead and are sometimes quite wrong. The writer explains that it is often inadvisable to try and get a straight answer from the pendulum, and you can be surer of your results if you ask several indirect questions, the right answers to which will give you the information you want.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 25. My first radionic apparatus.—This article, taken from *Exdocin* No. 5 for September, 1957, describes a simple piece of radionic apparatus, which incorporates a transformer and an induction coil.

p. 29. Your surroundings.—H. Rahier says that radiesthetists should ensure that objects in the vicinity in which they live do not have a bad influence on them. Such objects seldom are bad in themselves, but nevertheless they may affect you. If they do, you may be able to correct the influence by placing under them a disc of coloured wood with a view to their neutralisation (the colours to be found by pendulum). To find out if an object suits you, adjust the thread or chain of your pendulum while holding it over the hollow of your left hand. Then hold the pendulum mid-way between you and the object and its reaction will tell you whether it is in harmony with you. A simple metal coil can be used for neutralising an object. As to harmful rays, many methods for neutralisation have been suggested, but a generally applicable method mentioned here is to place a can of oil (such as motor oil) at the place affected (such as under the bed if one sleeps

badly), the quantity suggested being 1 to 2 litres (say 1 to 2 quarts). This should be renewed every six months.

FEBRUARY

p. 35. Remedy or poison?—Louis Gaël recounts an interesting event which happened about twenty-five years ago. A near relation out walking was caught on the leg by the pedal of a bicycle, without feeling any immediate pain. His trousers were not even torn. A dressing was applied as soon as possible and renewed on the following days. All seemed to be going well when, a fortnight later, violent pain set in, with swelling and redness of the leg. The pain was so bad that the doctor made an incision and found in the wound a piece of cloth from the sufferer's pants, which had been torn off under his trousers. A serious infection followed. The writer obtained some urine from his relation and went to work on it, using the Lesourd method of testing. At that time two abbés, who were also radiesthetists, visited him and, naturally, the conversation turned on the subject of M. Gaël's relation. One of the abbés, hearing that the writer had a urine specimen of his relation, suggested carrying out an experiment. So they repaired to the kitchen, where there was a tap with running water. The abbé put a basin under the open tap so that the water poured slowly, and he held the corked urine specimen in his left hand under the small stream of water. He then took his large heavy pendulum in the right hand and started it turning in a clockwise direction, the direction he had seen it adopt when held above the urine specimen. At the end of several minutes, he asked his colleague, the second abbé, to do the same, after putting his left hand on the right shoulder of the first pendulist. Some minutes later, he asked the writer to hold his pendulum over the water in the basin. To his astonishment, it refused to turn, and if he started it gyrating, it stopped abruptly. Not content with this first result, which the writer still did not understand, the first abbé asked him to do what the second abbé did. And he noticed that, then, his pendulum gyrated freely and strongly in the same direction. This lasted for more than ten minutes. Then the three pendulums stopped gyrating *by themselves*, and this despite the efforts of the writer to keep his gyrating. Thus a chain of pendulists had been formed. The two abbés had become very tired, but they soon recovered. None of the three pendulums would gyrate over the water in the basin, which had become very injurious as it was, and remained so for a number of days. But diluted to a thousandth part, it proved to be an excellent remedy for the relative in question who, from the next day, found his leg healing up quickly. Undoubtedly, the writer concludes, this was due to the the remedy employed, and he asks if it was not one of those subtle poisons of which history speaks.

p. 37. A schema-test.—A. Bernard reproduces in this article a schema-test, or special diagram, designed to enable the operator to determine whether a person is alive or dead, or whether he is unable to move normally because of an accident.

p. 41. Calcium.—W. Herrinckx gives a list of foods rich in calcium, whose assimilation nevertheless is dependent on the presence of phosphorus and vitamin D. But too much phosphorus may induce accelerated decalcification. The writer mentions two homoeopathic remedies, *Calcarea Carbonica* and *Natrum Muraticum* as being

especially useful in cases of decalcification. Calcium deficiency in the teeth is helped by Calcareo Fluorica and Magnesia Muriatica. Phosphorus, we are warned, is dangerous in tubercular cases.

p. 43. Planetary accumulators.—Marcel Defer advises those who have some difficult mission to undertake, such as an exacting interview, to carry on them at such times the appropriate planetary symbol, as determined by pendulum.

p. 45. Radiesthesia an independent science.—The gist of this article by F. Servranx is that radiesthetists should persevere in their researches without bothering themselves about the pronouncements of orthodox science. There is room for all kinds of enquiry into the secrets of the universe, both orthodox and unorthodox.

p. 46. The Ring of "Cobra."—Jean Martin reproduces two diagrams, one of which he calls "The Ring of Cobra." This first diagram gives no reaction to the pendulum until the second diagram is placed immediately below it. He goes on to discuss how the ability of one diagram can be employed to activate another for the purpose of communication at a distance. For instance, if one member of an aeroplane's crew had the appropriate diagram, he could inform the plane's base, in the event of a crash, of his survival.

p. 48. The solar ray clock.—Louis Declercq describes how a clock face can be constructed, as based on the compass points and colours, the colours being related to the different times throughout the twenty-four hours as determined by their reactions to the sun. Each of the sixteen colours divides the clock-face into $1\frac{1}{2}$ -hour intervals. The writer describes in the article how the position of the sun can be ascertained at any time of the day or night by holding the hands, one above the other in a given way, and slowly turning round until the arms produce a feeling of heaviness.

p. 51. Chess-board puzzle.—Readers were asked in *I.R.P.T.* for October last to see if they could locate certain objects placed on certain squares of a chess board in Brussels. Thirty solutions were sent in, and F. and W. Servranx analyse the results. It is noted that there are scarcely two solutions sent in which do not present something of interest. No one located the two objects exactly, but three came very near to getting them right.

p. 59. Use of repertories.—Sometimes a radiesthetist will employ a repertory or list, either printed or of his own making. If the list contains a small number of elements, H. Rahier suggests writing them along the top edge of the paper with an interval of at least 2 cm. between them. Your pendulum, held in the centre of the sheet, will easily choose out the appropriate element. If your own list is a long one, write each item, one above the other, with a minimum space between them of 2 cm. (4 cm. if possible). Then pass your pendulum over each item in turn and it will pick out the best one that is needed. When a printed repertory is employed, hold your pendulum at the side of the page above a witness, a watch or a compass, and prospect the repertory line by line with a pointer held in the free hand. If you use a watch, it should be wound up and showing the correct time.

p. 61. Seven nodes of vibration.—C. Francois emphasises the importance of using different suspension lengths for the pendulum, and different positions for holding a divining rod. He attributes special significance to the number 7 and shows by diagrams how he determines pendulum suspension lengths and what their significance is.

MARCH

p. 66. Pendulum suspension.—This short article begins by saying that the detractors of physical radiesthesia can deride the rigid control of pendulum suspension lengths, which needs to be learnt and is not precisely the same for different operators. It goes on to suggest, however, that it is important in the realm of subconscious activities. For most pendulists, meticulous adjustment of a pendulum over an object of research facilitates perception, especially at a great distance.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 67. Reflections and memories.—Gabriel Lesourd recalls that in 1938 during holidays at Samoëns in stormy weather, he and his friends decided on a trip to Vercland. Before leaving, he asked his pendulum if they would get wet and whether they should take their umbrellas. The response was negative. The party left in a small carriage. There were 3 to 4 km. to go and that uphill. The weather was beautiful but, when arriving at Vercland, a storm began to grumble and they sought shelter, remarking at the same time that they had been properly misled. At the moment when large drops of rain began to fall, a carriage stopped just by them and they heard a young man and his wife invite them inside the carriage to avoid the storm. They were driven back to their home and so were not soaked through not taking their umbrellas. But there had been a heavy storm and much rain.

p. 69. Radiesthetic "sympatheticotherapy."—Mme. Delarue-Pierret assisted recently at a conference of Dr. Vidal on what she calls "sympatheticotherapy," or treatment of different complaints through the action of the sympathetic nervous system, notably on nasal pressure points. One knows, she says, that a complicated cluster of sympathetic nerves extends to the level of the nasal mucus. As these nerve endings are easily accessible, sympatheticotherapy excites directly the sympathetic nervous system, whether by cauterisation, or light pressure applications at precise points. The range of affections treated is wide: asthma, rheumatism, certain types of paralysis, mongolism, etc. A point in the account given by Dr. Vidal was that, to be truly efficacious, he thought the nasal contacts should be made by someone who has a true desire to heal. From there Mme. Delarue-Pierret got the idea of making nasal contacts on a drawing! Her pendulum was optimistic about it and she tells us how she drew a sketch of the nasal cavities on tracing paper and of the method she adopted in treating a case, which includes the use of colour samples. The results have been encouraging.

p. 71. Radiesthetic telecommunication.—Franco A. Calvario, on the staff of *Cespera*, tells us in this article (translated from the Italian) that at the beginning of the last war the Italian Government prohibited the practice of radiesthesia, books on radiesthesia and the sale of equipment, but without succeeding in completely stifling the radiesthetic art. During the German occupation of Italy two Romans, Professor Enrico Vinci and Signor Castelli, started a system of radiesthetic communication from one end of the city to the other. They adopted the Morse code, the method being briefly as follows. At a prearranged time the transmitter would sit facing west and spell out each dot or bar of the code with his pendulum, making it gyrate for a dot and oscillate for a bar. Each signal lasted thirty seconds with thirty seconds between each signal. The receiver also faced west with the same type

of pendulum in his hand, which he held above a rectangle of black paper, waiting for it to respond to the movement of the "master" pendulum. Some sort of letter code was necessary so as to avoid fatigue and make the messages as short as possible. The results were good, whereas similar attempts with discs or protractors proved a failure.

p. 73. Simple experiments.—Marie Jeanne Hall, of Montreal, Canada, reports that with her pendulum she sought a colour which might revive a wilting fruit bush. The colour was yellow and she simply put a yellow ribbon in the ground near the tree. The bush took on new growth and became green again. She also reproduces a diagram which, she claims, is good for the heart.

p. 75. Finding the direction of a person.—L. Declercq shows how he can find the direction in which a person lies, be he alive or dead, with the help of a photograph, old or new, or a reproduction. He holds the photograph in his left hand with his left thumb on the person's figure in the photograph and the other fingers holding the photograph at the back. He holds his right forearm extended in front of him, or on the other hand he holds a pendulum in his right hand. Looking at the photograph at eye level and oscillating the pendulum fore and aft with the wrist held rigid, he gradually turns round. When facing the direction of the person, his right arm feels heavy, or when using the pendulum it beats across in front of him.

p. 77. Managing our affairs.—A. Vandenhoff reproduces a diagram designed to help the radiesthetist to determine how matters stand with him, whether of the present, the future or the past, concerning his social or personal affairs.

p. 81. *C.I.E.R.* celebrates its tenth anniversary.—The tenth anniversary of the *Centre d'Initiation et d'Entraînement Radiesthésique (C.I.E.R.)*, of which Mons. A. Vandenhoff is founder-director, was celebrated on January 14th in Brussels.

p. 83. Radionics and radiesthesia.—In the countries using the French language people have a tendency to call "Radionic" all action at a distance, when effected with the help of instruments, like those which function by tuning, by witnesses, or as amplifiers, which are more or less universal. The article goes on to state that it is not the same in English-speaking countries, and notably in Great Britain, which was one of the cradles of radionics, where it appears that the word "Radionic" is restricted to instruments used for transmission at a distance (i.e., broadcast instruments), which are tuned to the object concerned in the operation. The article refers to a recent circular of the London Divining Methods Research Group, directed by Mr. Noel Macbeth, in which "Radionics" is said to apply when the results are obtained by resonance of the instrument. Thus a diagnostic apparatus receives the influence of a patient a long way off if it is tuned to the influence of a sample of the subject, whether blood or some other witness. It seems indeed that, even in Britain, we have no exact definition of what the word "Radionics" means.

p. 84. Bread, wholemeal or improved?—while everyone has the right to eat wholesome, white or improved bread, with the assistance of radiesthesia you can test exactly what kind of bread suits you best, and you can do it regularly, for a change may be beneficial from time to time. Jean Martin reproduces three diagrams, each of which is said to emit the influence of one of the three kinds of bread mentioned.

p. 87. Measures of success.—A. Bernard suggests how the individual may plan for the future by means of schema-tests, i.e., a carefully arranged programme of questions which must be answered by the pendulum.

p. 90. Word-witnesses and polarity.—This note states that when a word-witness is written down, it has a polarity opposite to that of the object or phenomenon which it represents. But as time goes on, and up to a maximum of three days, it assumes the same polarity as that of the object or phenomenon sketched. Moreover, the word-witness assumes almost immediately the same polarity of whatever it signifies if it is placed on a simple decagon, drawn in Indian ink or black pencil on a piece of white paper. This phenomenon represents the "valorisation" of the word-witness.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 92. Suitability of remedies.—A. Pradel reproduces a simple diagram designed to test the degree of suitability of a remedy for any one individual, represented by his specimen or witness.

p. 94. Virtues of the bread.—Mme. Delarue-Pierret suggests the possible uses of rye bread from a radiesthetic point of view.—*V.D.W.*

CENTRO ESPERIMENTALE RADIESTHESIA (CESPERA)

FEBRUARY, 1961

Translations of three of the Notes

What causes the rod and pendulum to move ?

Under this heading, our collaborator Peter Mazzari, of Turin, has sent us a printed extract which reports a meeting of the Metapsychic Society of Italy held on June 12th, 1960, during its seventeenth reunion in Milan.

After long years of study, our friend has come to the conclusion that these movements are not caused by the so-called neuro-muscular reactions ; the cause is a " something " which stands by itself. His arguments are of great interest. If the rod is held quite firmly in the hand, even with them folded, it turns and darts. And this happens when the rod is of metal. Hence the motion of the pendulum is not caused by that of the hands. These movements are imperceptible and could never give to the instrument a movement so visible. He has succeeded in obtaining movement with a heavy, fixed pendulum, as Don Castelli, of Bivigliano, had done long ago ; and seems to recognise as the cause of the movements of radiesthetic instruments, a special force, regarded by some operators (Don Castelli for example), as quite sufficient to set the pendulum in motion when held by a skilled worker.

Unfortunately the writer informs us that, owing to indifferent health, he is unable to complete his studies ! Who will pick up the torch ? And thus give pleasure to the writer.

Water for Rome

The journal *La Giustizia*, of October 23rd, 1960, had an article " The Paradoxical Position regarding Water in the Queen of Waters City." It is noted that in the subsoil of Rome there is certainly a store of potable water, sufficiently large to supply the areas comprised in the new building schemes.

It will be remembered that, some time ago, we recorded in the Bulletin that experts of the Cespera had carried out a collective prospection which showed that there was a particular source of water in the immediate vicinity of the city. The Centre has sent a letter to this Journal

which seems to have the interests of Rome so much at heart, giving particulars, and offering collaboration. So far, there has been no reply. Strange behaviour ; as if it does not want to compromise itself in any way.

Congresses on Colour

The year 1960 saw some signs of evolution in the times, in the sense of our prediction and hope : two Congresses on Colour.

That of Salsomaggiore took place after the Sociological Convention, and deserves consideration from this point of view. It does not actually tell us much that was not already known : The Influence of Colour on the Psyche and on the nervous system of the individual ; some striking things regarding the effects of coloured lights on disclosing the ova in fishes, and on wine-making ! These fish ova are disclosed inside three days when they are in an azure container, while in a lilac container, they take two months.

Wine, treated with violet light, becomes alcoholic, like cognac ; when placed under lamps of azure colour they turn sour. While yellow converts wine into ambrosia.

In the thirty-eighth number of *Flora di Padova* (The Flora of Padua) and with the object of initiating international connections, there is a review of the fourth Congress of Colour. So this has been a fruitful year.

B.C.

A RADIESTHETIC APPROACH TO HEALTH AND HOMOEOPATHY

or

HEALTH AND THE PENDULUM

by

V. D. WETHERED, B.SC.

With a Foreword by

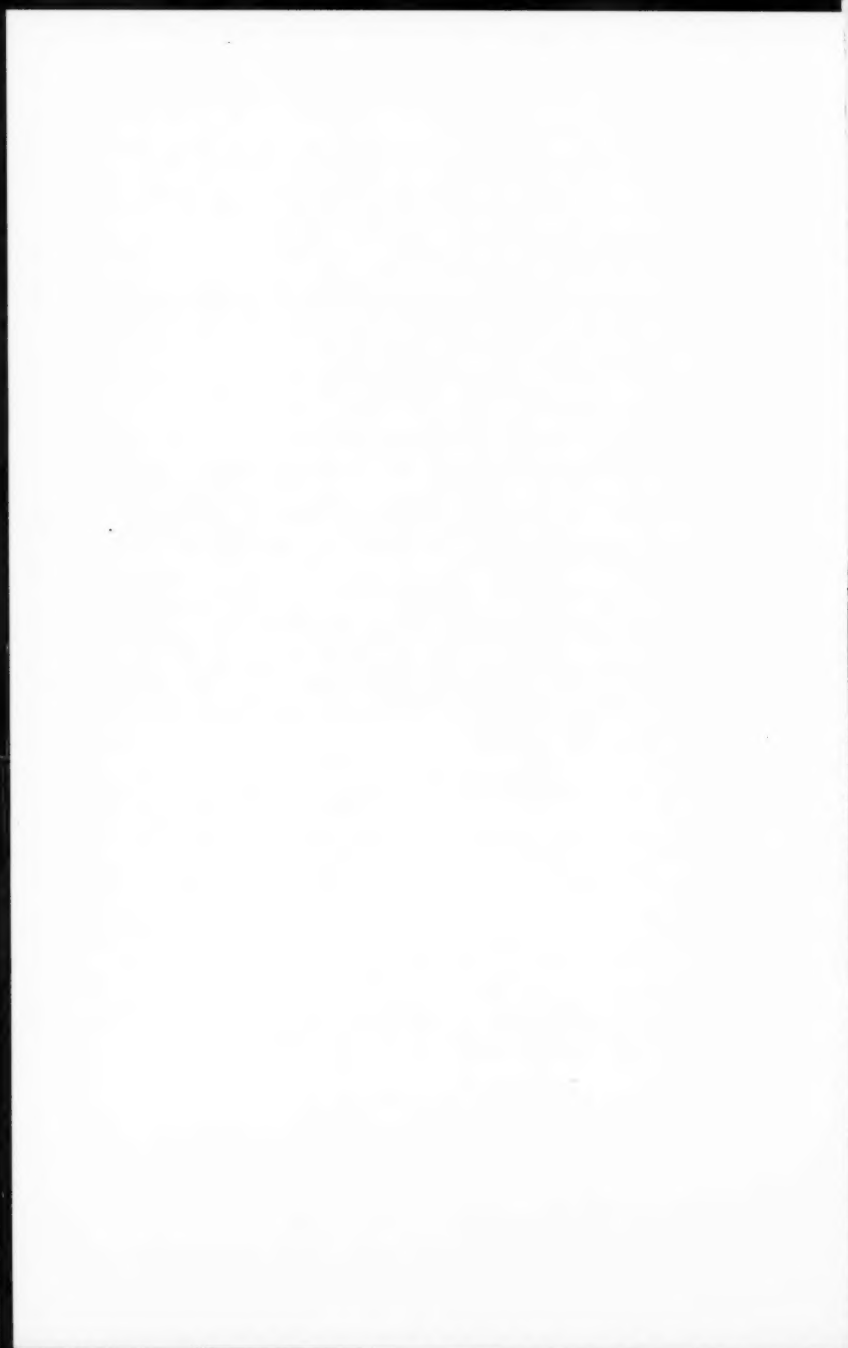
H. TOMLINSON, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Second Edition; obtainable from G. Bell & Sons Ltd., York House,
Portugal Street, London, W.C.2. Price 15s.

When *A Radiesthetic Approach to Health and Homoeopathy* (often referred to by its shorter title *Health and the Pendulum*) was first published in 1950, it was the first book dealing with medical radiesthesia to appear in this country. V. D. Wethered became interested in the subject as a result of knowing the late Dr. W. Guyon Richards, who was the first president of the Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia.

Convinced of the value of the homoeopathic remedy, the Author soon realised that radiesthesia is of inestimable worth for selecting both the remedy and its correct potency. He developed a simple method of diagnosis and selection of remedies with the assistance of a pendulum, a rule and a number of appropriate test samples or "witnesses." This book dealt for the first time in an easily understandable and straightforward manner with a subject little known in this country and was warmly received by many who knew something about homoeopathy and dowsing, but little about medical radiesthesia. Since it went out of print, it became evident that many people, who had not had an opportunity of reading it, would welcome a second edition.

Owing to its simple approach and the many interesting experiments and experiences which it describes, the Council of the British Society of Dowsters decided to put in hand a new edition of the book. It is substantially the same as when it was first published. Minor corrections have been made where necessary and the bibliography has been thoroughly revised.



BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

Anyone having a copy of *The Physics of the Divining Rod* to dispose of is asked to inform the Editor.

As there is a continuous demand for back issues of the Journal, the Editor would be obliged if members who have spare copies would report the numbers, e.g., 83, 97, &c., to him.

* * * *

Books on *Radiesthesia*, English and foreign, can be obtained from the Markham House Press Ltd., 31 King's Road, London, S.W.3. A catalogue will be supplied on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

Copies of *Dowsing*, by Pierre Béasse, are available at 23s. 6d. (\$3.50), and the Schumfell pendulum mentioned therein at 115s. 0d. (\$17.00), and the descriptive handbook at 1s. 3d. (\$0.25); also, clear and black plastic pendulums at 11s. 6d. (\$1.90), and 10s. 0d. (\$1.80) respectively, and beechwood pendulums at 4s. 3d. (\$0.80)—all post free; also on sale are *The Pendulum*, the monthly review of Radiesthesia; Subscription 26s. at home and \$3.80 in North America; *Elementary Radiesthesia*, by the late F. A. Archdale, at 5s. 4d., and a new edition of *Radiesthesia and some Associated Phenomena*, by T. T. B. Watson, M.B., B.Ch.

* * * *

Elementary Radiesthesia can also be obtained from Mrs. Archdale, 3 Wayside Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth, Hants, as well as a variety of pendulums of wood, plastic, and ivory on nylon threads.

* * * *

Noel Macbeth's "Courses" include special ones for water and mineral dowsers, for medical doctors and for agriculturists, as supplied during the past twenty years. He is sole agent for Turenne Witnesses (600), various amplifiers and rules, as also an atomic analyser and a blood (pressure, acidity, anaemia) tester. He is agent for subscriptions to "R.P.T." (29s. or \$4.25 p.a.). Texts of three lectures for Beginners are supplied at cost, 5s. or \$1 by air-mail. Write to "A-A-P," Stock, Essex.

* * * *

The "Link" divining rod described by Mr. Guy Underwood in his article on Spirals and Stonehenge (*B.S.D.J.* 62, Dec., 1948) can be obtained from him at Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts., price 8/- post free in U.K., also old type "Oasis" rod, 10/-, in case; also "Oasis" supersensitive rod, 21/-. Reprints of this article are available at 2/- each. Reprints of 10 Essays on water-divining and archaeology, 15/- the set.

* * * *

Messrs. Devine & Co., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.8, supply whalebone Forked Rods 12in. long of the following sections at 7/6 each;

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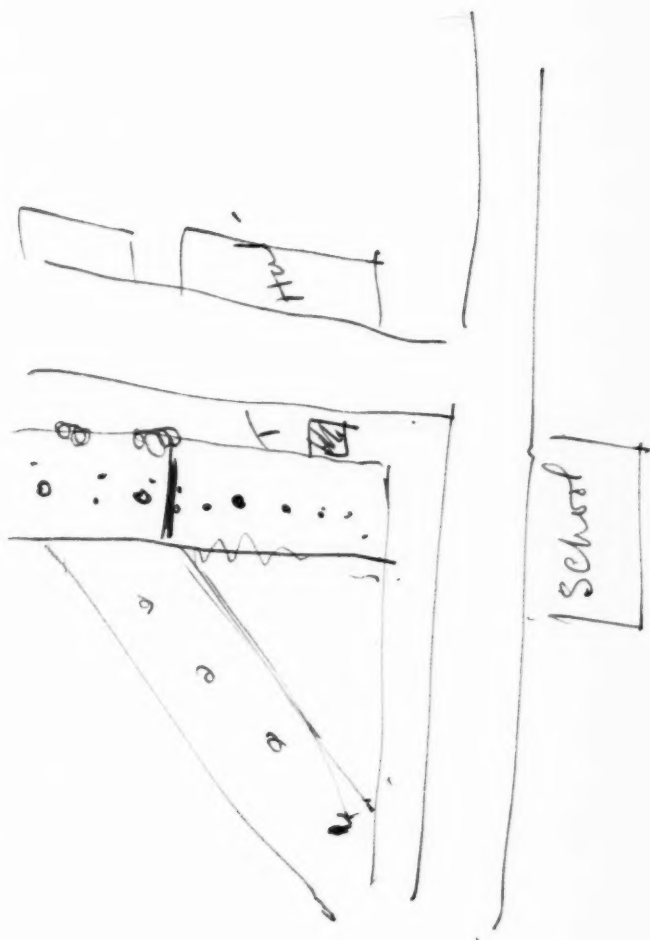
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